Case 2:15-md-02641-DGC Document 10531 Filed 03/26/18 Page 1 of 113 March 22, 2018 P.M. UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF ARIZONA 3 4 In re: Bard IVC Filters, 5 Products Liability Litigation 6 MD-15-02641-PHX-DGC 7 Sherr-Una Booker, an individual, 8) Phoenix, Arizona Plaintiff,) March 22, 2018 9 v. 1:00 p.m. 10 C.R. Bard, Inc., a New Jersey corporation; and Bard Peripheral) CV-16-00474-PHX-DGC 11 Vascular, Inc., an Arizona corporation, 12 Defendants. 13 14 THE HONORABLE DAVID G. CAMPBELL, JUDGE **BEFORE:** 15 REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDINGS 16 JURY TRIAL - DAY 6 P.M. 17 (Pages 1210 through 1322) 18 19 20 Official Court Reporter: Elaine Cropper, RDR, CRR, CCP 21 Sandra Day O'Connor U.S. Courthouse 401 West Washington Street 22 Suite 312, SPC 35 Phoenix, Arizona 85003-2150 23 (602) 322-7245 24 Proceedings Reported by Stenographic Court Reporter Transcript Prepared by Computer-Aided Transcription 25

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3		TESTI	MONY		
4	WITN	ESS Direct	Cross	Redirect	Recross
5	_	RR-UNA BOOKER MARI COTTLE 1252	1216	1246	
6	GIN	SCHULZ (VIDEO) 1270 LLERMO ALTONAGA (VIDEO) 1272	2		
7	JAS	ERT FERRARA (VIDEO) 1273 ON GREER (VIDEO) 1274			
8		ISTOPHER GANSER (VIDEO) 1275 DERICK ROGERS, M.D.(VIDEO) 12	275		
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11		EXHII	B I T S		
12	Numbe	er		Id€	ent Rec'd
13	546	Altonaga Deposition, 10/22/2004, Lehmann Deposition 4/2/20			71 1272
14		Ferarra, Ex. 7, Barry Deposition 01/31/2014, Exhibit 18 - 4/1	L3-4/15/2		
15		E-mail exchange b/wLee Lynchothers Re. "Crisis	ı, Lehmar	ın, and	
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17		Bard Idea POA - Eclipse Anch caudal migration, Rev 0, 4/1			
18	905	exchange b/w			1273
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21	1912	Romney Deposition, 09/07/201			73 1273
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23	1940	Schulz Deposition, 01/30/203			59 1270
24		- Chart of Adverse Events an all competitors from Prior	nd Deaths	s for	
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EXHIBITS (Continued) 1 2 Number Ident Rec'd 1941 Schulz Deposition, 01/30/2014 - Exhibit 12 1269 1270 3 - 11/30/2005 E-mail exchange b/w Gin Schulz and Kellee Jones re Gin, G2 v. 4 Maude and attachments, Spread Sheet -5 Filter Sales (IMS Q1 '00 to Q4 '04, + Trend Q1 - Q3 '05) 6 1944 Schulz Deposition, 01/30/2014 - Exhibit 15 1269 1270 - 5/19/2006 E-mail from Natalie Wong to 7 Gin Schulz and Candi Long, attaching the PowerPoint 8 9 1945 1269 1270 1946 Schulz Deposition, 01/30/2014 - Exhibit 17 1269 1270 10 - 2/2/2006 E-mail from Gin Schulz to Several Re. "Minutes" 11 1948 Schulz Deposition, 01/30/2014 - Exhibit 2 1269 1270 12 - 1/31/2006 E-mail from Gin Schulz to Micky Graves and Natalie Wong Re. 13 1949 Schulz Deposition, 01/30/2014 - Exhibit 21 1269 1270 14 - 6/28/2011 Email Chain from Brian Hudson to Kevin Bovee and Chad Modra Re Talking 15 Points 16 1950 Schulz Deposition, 01/30/2014 - Exhibit 4 1269 1270 - Meeting Summary of the IVC Filter Focus 17 Group meeting held on 6/1/2006 in Chicago, 18 IL at 19 1951 Schulz Deposition, 01/30/2014 - Exhibit 5 1269 1270 - 1/31/2005 Memo from Peter Palermo to 20 Kerry Chunko Re. "Quality Plan 2299 1246 21 2301 22 1246 23 2302 1246

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1		EXHIBITS (Continued)		
2	Numbe	er I	dent	Rec'd
3	2310			1246
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6	2312	Medical Records of Gwinnett Consultants in Cardiology running notes from nurse	1227	
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15 16	2378	Medical records of Gwinnett Medical 11/05/2014-ER	1225	
17	2426	Photograph of Ms. Booker in the hospital after open heart surgery-hospital bed	1261	1262
18	2427	Photograph of Ms. Booker in the hospital after open heart surgery-hospital bed	1263	1263
19	4328	<u> </u>	1274	1274
20		517, Device Labeling Guidance, General Program Memorandum		
21	4377			1246
22	4378			1246
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EXHIBITS (Continued) Number Ident Rec'd 6383 2017.06.09 Robert Ritchie Exhibit 01 6667 ER Visit: Lincoln Medical Center 6668 Lumbosacral Spine X-ray 6681 ER Visit: Gwinnett Medical Center 6693 ER Visit: Eastside Medical Center 6741 ER Visit: Piedmont Hospital-Atlanta 6745 Discharge Summary: Piedmont Hospital-Atlanta 6751 Office visit: Gwinnett Medical Group: Cardiology MISCELLANEOUS NOTATIONS Item Page Jury instructions discussed RECESSES Page Line (Recess at 2:29; resumed at 2:46.) (Recess at 4:21; resumed 4:30.)

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SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct	
PROCEEDINGS	01:00:29
(Jury enters at 1:00.)	
(Court was called to order by the courtroom deputy.)	
(Proceedings begin at 1:01.)	
THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated.	01:02:20
MR. O'CONNOR: Your Honor, before we get started, we	
have a stipulation on some exhibits and we agreed that I could	
offer them into evidence at this time.	
THE COURT: All right.	
MR. O'CONNOR: They will be 1327	01:02:35
THE COURT: Well, hold on just one minute. Are these	
needed for the cross-examination?	
MR. O'CONNOR: They may be needed on redirect. They	
are medical records.	
THE COURT: Let's have you do it at the start of	01:02:48
redirect.	
MR. O'CONNOR: Okay. Thank you.	
THE COURT: All right. You may proceed, Ms. Helm.	
MS. HELM: Thank you, Your Honor.	

(SHERR-UNA BOOKER, a witness herein, was previously

CROSS EXAMINATION (Continued)

Ms. Booker, before we took the lunch break, we were

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talking about your treatment at Lincoln Medical in March of

01:02:56

01:03:00

duly sworn or affirmed.)

BY MS. HELM:

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	SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct	
1	2009.	01:03:03
2	MS. HELM: And, Kyle, would you pull up 6667?	
3	BY MS. HELM:	
4	Q. And I have to remember that because you and I can see it,	
5	it doesn't mean the jury can see it.	01:03:15
6	MS. HELM: Your Honor, may I publish 6667?	
7	THE COURT: You may.	
8	BY MS. HELM:	
9	Q. Just to catch the jury up, this is your admission record	
10	at Lincoln Medical on March 26, 2009; is that right?	01:03:28
11	A. Yes.	
12	MS. HELM: And Kyle, would you pull up 6668?	
13	BY MS. HELM:	
14	Q. And again, Ms. Booker, this is the x-ray report we were	
15	talking about from March 26, 2009, at Lincoln Medical; correct?	01:03:46
16	A. Yes.	
17	MS. HELM: May I publish it, Your Honor?	
18	THE COURT: Yes.	
19	BY MS. HELM:	
20	Q. And this is an x-ray of your lumbosacral or your back;	01:03:57
21	correct?	
22	A. Yes.	
23	Q. And it says there's no evidence of fracture or dislocation	
24	in your vertebrae; correct?	
25	A. Correct.	01:04:09

	Case 2:15-md-02641-DGC Document 10531 Filed 03/26/18 Page 9 of 113 1218	
	SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct	
1	Q. And then it says IVC filter is noted; correct?	01:04:09
2	A. Yes.	
3	Q. Thank you.	
4	Ms. Booker, after you had the filter implanted in	
5	2007 and after you stopped taking Coumadin sometime before	01:04:24
6	March of 2009, you have not suffered from a pulmonary embolism,	
7	have you?	
8	A. No.	
9	Q. You have been concerned a few times and gone to seek	
10	medical treatment, haven't you?	01:04:36
11	A. Well, I went because I was having chest pains.	
12	Q. All right. But you've never been diagnosed as suffering	
13	<pre>from a pulmonary embolism; correct?</pre>	
14	A. Correct.	
15	Q. You moved to Georgia sometime in 2010; is that right?	01:04:48
16	A. Yes.	
17	Q. And once you moved to Georgia, you started seeking medical	
18	care in Georgia; is that correct?	
19	A. Yes.	
20	Q. And for the ladies and gentlemen of the jury who may not	01:04:59
21	have had the benefit of living in the southeast, your body has	
22	to get used to the pollen, doesn't it?	
23	A. Yes.	
24	Q. And you've had some issues with sinus infections and as a	

United States District Court

01:05:13

result, with migraine headaches; correct?

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You went to Gwinnett Medical Center on July 21, 2011, and told them you had left leg pain; is that correct?

01:06:03

01:06:19

Yes, ma'am. Α.

You also told them that you a medical history of cervical Ο. cancer, mitral valve prolapse, MI, or heart attack, times two, pulmonary embolism and blood clots; is that right?

At that time, that was my belief and I told you

Case 2:15-md-02641-DGC Document 10531 Filed 03/26/18 Page 12 of 113 SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct THE COURT: Overruled. 01:07:24 I don't remember if I did. Maybe it's THE WITNESS: in the notes but I don't remember. There were times I would ask and there were times that I didn't. BY MS. HELM: 01:07:34 But until July or June or July of 2014, no one told you Q. that there was any issue with your filter; is that correct? Not that I can remember, no. Α. Q. That's something you would remember, isn't it? I believe so. Α. 01:07:50 Now, Ms. Booker, you testified earlier that Dr. Patel is your cardiologist. Yes, he is. Α. And we heard from Dr. Patel this week. You actually first went to see Dr. Patel in approximately 2012 for a possible 01:08:01 hernia repair. Do you recall that? I think so. I believe so. It was around that time. I'm Α. not sure. So as of approximately 2012, you at least had Dr. Patel as Q.

17 18

your cardiologist if you needed him; correct?

01:08:19

Yes, I believe so. Α.

I want to talk about one more hospital admission before we Q. talk about the filter and the events after the filter.

MS. HELM: Kyle, if you would pull up 6693.

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SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct

1 BY MS. HELM: 01:08:38

- Q. This is an admission where you actually went to a different hospital called Emory Eastside; is that right?
- A. Yes, ma'am.
- 5 Q. And you went on April 9, 2013?

01:08:45

6 A. Yes.

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- Q. And you were complaining of abdominal pain; is that right?
- A. Yes.

9 MS. HELM: Kyle, would you skip to page five, please.

10 BY MS. HELM:

01:08:54

- Q. And they took a CT scan of your abdomen? Do you see that?
- 12 The CT?
- 13 A. Yes, I do see that.
- 14 Q. Did anyone ever tell you what that CT scan showed?
- 15 A. Not that I can recall.

01:09:06

- 16 Q. Did you ask them to check on your filter?
- 17 A. I don't remember. Like I said, there were times I did ask
- and there were sometimes I didn't. But if it's not in the
- 19 notes, then I can't be sure.
- Q. Ms. Booker, I want to ask you a few questions about your
- 21 interaction with Dr. Kang and the procedures in 2014.
- 22 A. Yes.
- 23 Q. You heard Dr. Kang testify this week that during the
- 24 procedure to attempt to remove the strut from your heart, he
- 25 tore your tricuspid valve; is that right?

01:09:43

01:09:26

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Α. I think that's what I might have said.

So after Dr. Kang performed the procedure, he did not come Q. in and tell you that the complication was because he had torn

01:10:56

01:11:14

the tricuspid valve; is that right? 21

> I remember him telling me that there were complications. What he told me the complications were, I don't remember. was just upset so I don't remember.

> When you were discharged by Dr. Harvey, did he tell you

MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, irrelevant. There is no

Ms. Booker, how long was it before you went to see

United States District Court

01:12:24

01:12:33

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claim under that, Your Honor.

BY MS. HELM:

THE COURT: Sustained.

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	SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct	
1	Dr. Patel after you were discharged in September of 2014 by	01:12:35
2	Dr. Harvey?	
3	A. I don't remember but I do remember seeing some of his	
4	partners. I remember going and seeing some of his partners and	
5	they reported back to him.	01:12:47
6	Q. You went to the emergency room on November 5, 2014,	
7	complaining of chest pain, didn't you?	
8	A. I'm sorry. I don't know unless you show me.	
9	MS. HELM: 2378.	
10	BY MS. HELM:	01:13:07
11	Q. Is this a medical record from Gwinnett Medical Center?	
12	MS. HELM: Your Honor, may I publish this? It has	
13	been admitted.	
14	THE COURT: Yes.	
15	BY MS. HELM:	01:13:16
16	Q. Dated 11-5-4; is that right?	
17	A. Yes.	
18	Q. And you presented to the emergency room complaining of	
19	chest discomfort and a sensation of difficulty breathing; is	
20	that right?	01:13:24
21	A. Yes, ma'am.	
22	Q. The doctors in the emergency room discussed you with	
23	Dr. Heller, a cardiologist, and they recommended that you be	
24	admitted to the Emergency Department for a stress test. Do you	
25	see that?	01:13:42

BY MS. HELM:

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The doctors in the Emergency Department at Gwinnett Medical wanted to admit you. You refused and signed out against medical advice; correct?

> MR. O'CONNOR: Objection, Your Honor. May we have a 01:15:37

- your cardiologist, after November 5, 2014, after you refused to be admitted to Emergency Department?
- went back to the doctor after that but when it was, I don't

01:16:38

01:16:51

- Q. Thank you.
- MS. HELM: Kyle, would you pull up 2312, please. 23
- BY MS. HELM: 24

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Ms. Booker, these are records from Gwinnett Cardiology,

SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct

BY MS. HELM: 1 01:18:34 They actually had received an email from someone to call 2 3 you and schedule an appointment but your voicemail was full and they are unable to leave a message; correct? 4 5 That's what it says, yes, ma'am. Α. 01:18:47 6 And, in fact, because they had not been able to get in Q. 7 touch with you on November 21, 2014, they recorded that they mailed you a letter requesting you to contact them. 8 9 Oh, that date brings back my memory. Thank you. actually in New York caring for my ill father that was dying 10 01:19:08 11 from cancer. That is probably why they couldn't reach me. Q. But you --12 And as a matter of fact, in New York I did go to the 13 emergency room, so thank you for reminding me. That was my 14 15 father's last Thanksqiving. 01:19:24 16 Now, Ms. Booker, in September of 2015 you went to the Q. 17 emergency room at Piedmont Hospital; correct? 18 Α. I'm sorry, when. MS. HELM: Your Honor, may I publish? 19 6741. 20 been admitted. 01:19:48 THE COURT: What's the number? 21 MS. HELM: 22 6741. 23 THE COURT: Yes, you may. BY MS. HELM: 24 25 Ms. Booker, this is an admission for you at Piedmont 01:19:53 United States District Court

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Hospital on September 30, 2015; is that right?	01:19:56
A. Yes, but there was a visit to the hospital prior to that	
one so did you bring that one up.	
Q. No, ma'am. I'm going to ask you about this one. Okay?	
MS. HELM: And would you go to the discharge summary	01:20:10
which is 6745, please.	
Your Honor, may this be published? It's been	
admitted.	
THE COURT: Yes.	
MS. HELM: And would you go to the last page?	01:20:39
BY MS. HELM:	
Q. Ms. Booker, this is the discharge summary from Piedmont	
Hospital and you see where it says to follow up with your	
primary care provider in one week and to follow up with	
Dr. Sigman. Do you see that?	01:20:57
A. Yes. Yes, I see that.	
Q. Do you know who Dr. Sigman is?	
A. I don't remember him.	
Q. Dr. Sigman is a cardiologist. Did you follow up with him?	
A. I don't remember.	01:21:09
Q. Did you follow up with Dr. Patel after this admission on	
September 30, 2015?	
A. I don't remember.	

Well, if Dr. Patel's records show that you did not come

01:21:24

back and see him until August 8, 2016, you have no reason to

United States District Court

Dr. Patel or his partners or anyone at Gwinnett Cardiology was August 8, 2016, you don't dispute that, do you?

01:21:52

01:22:18

01:22:39

01:22:55

If that's what it shows, no, I can't.

In fact, the very first time that you went to see Q.

Dr. Patel after being discharged by Dr. Harvey in 2014 was

August 8, 2016, wasn't it?

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Like I had said previously, I did see other doctors. I did seek treatment at other hospitals. One, because I was, one, caring for my sick father in another state. Two, it might have been wherever I was at the time I didn't feel good and I did see other doctors and I -- to my understanding, those were reported and they -- my doctor was called on that.

But the first time you went to physically see your cardiologist after being discharged by Dr. Harvey was August 8, 2016; correct?

If that's what it shows, yes, ma'am. Α.

Two years after you were discharged; correct?

I'm not quite sure. I think one time I went to them and

know when that was but they told me because they were card --

heart surgeons, that I didn't need to see them any more and to

Okay. That's the doctor that you didn't go see for two

That is the doctor that my other doctors reported to and

years after Dr. Harvey told you to follow up with him; correct?

MS. HELM: Would you pull up 6751, please.

went to see Dr. Patel on August 8, 2016; is that right?

Your Honor, may I publish? It's been admitted.

This is your -- this is a medical record showing that you

United States District Court

And that's Dr. Patel, your regular cardiologist?

then I did see him about a year and a half later.

Actually, August 8 of 2016; correct?

If that's what it shows, yes, ma'am.

THE COURT: Yes.

01:23:34

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they told me I no longer needed to come back to them.

go to see a regular cardiologist.

Yes, ma'am.

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Α.

Q.

Α.

BY MS. HELM:

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SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct	
A. Yes, ma'am.	01:24:23
Q. And Dr. Patel on this visit prescribed you some	
medication, didn't he?	
A. Yes, ma'am.	
Q. And, in fact, you quit taking the medication on your own,	01:24:33
didn't you?	
MR. O'CONNOR: Objection. Irrelevant. This is not	
an issue.	
THE COURT: Well, you've objected to that several	
times. Let's talk about it, Mr. O'Connor.	01:24:43
Go ahead and stand up if you need, to ladies and	
gentlemen.	
(At sidebar 1:25.)	
THE COURT: I'm not understanding the relevancy	
objection, Mr. O'Connor.	01:25:02
MR. O'CONNOR: Because they have withdrawn any claim	
of mitigation of damages, number one. Number two, she's	
talking about issues that are completely unrelated to this	
filter. Three, there was a stipulation she knows real well	

about where they asked us to agree that we would not bring in the fact that the reason Ms. Booker didn't go see these doctors is because she couldn't afford them.

01:25:16

01:25:32

Now, it's one thing to let a record in. It's another thing to draw the jury's attention to it and make a big deal of the fact that she's doing something that somehow she's

SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct

negligent or she's not mitigating her damages.

01:25:35

But now they have put us in a position where I have to ask her to explain why she had to leave the emergency room, why she didn't go back to doctors, and it was because she couldn't afford it. She worked in jobs where she didn't have insurance or she was recovering from this and she didn't have the funds.

01:25:48

THE COURT: What's your thought, Ms. Helm?

MS. HELM: First of all, Your Honor, she has testified that she worries about her filter. She's worried about it. She follows up. This testimony clearly goes to her credibility and to her damages. This treatment in August of 2016, she was actually employed and had insurance at the time.

01:26:01

And the collateral source rule, we're not putting in the fact that she didn't pay her bills or that her bills were written off because she didn't pay them because we can't, under Georgia law, and under also Georgia law, the worldly circumstances of the parties, the ability to pay is not admissible. They are able to chalkboard 271,000 in expenses that she never incurred. She didn't pay them.

01:26:21

THE COURT: Well, but that's the law. There's nothing about that.

01:26:37

MS. HELM: But the law also is that she can't testify that she can't afford medical care. There's no evidence at this time that she couldn't afford medical care. It goes to

01:26:49

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SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct	
her damages. "I was worried. I was worried." She didn't	01:26:52
follow up with her doctor.	
THE COURT: Well, let me tell you why I thought this	
was all relevant, because you are making a pain and	
suffering	01:27:00
MS. HELM: Exactly.	
THE COURT: Hold on. A pain and suffering damages	
claim for this whole period.	
Hold on.	
All of these records seem to suggest there were	01:27:07
potential other causes, other doctor visits for the pain and	
suffering. That seems to me to be fair game if you're seeking	
pain and suffering for the entire period.	
MR. O'CONNOR: Maybe that's forgiven but they are	
taking it a step further. I didn't ask her, and she didn't	01:27:21
testify, that she continues to follow up with doctors about the	
filter. That's evidence that came in that, number one and	
that's a different issue. But these are different, unrelated	
conditions she's been going to doctors about.	
THE COURT: That's entirely	01:27:34

MR. O'CONNOR: She's trying to show she's got bad character of not following up with doctors and we know that you can't do that.

THE COURT: Well, you just said other conditions she went to see doctors about. That stuff is entirely fair if you

01:27:43

SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct

are asking the jury to compensate her for all of the pain and suffering during this period.

01:27:46

01:27:56

MR. O'CONNOR: Sure. But to take it a step further, to take it a step further and now make that an issue where somehow this patient is not mitigating her damages or she's an irresponsible patient on an unrelated condition. It's one thing to say, "Okay. You've got a myriad of problems," and argue to the jury that they want to do that. But she's trying to all make it this when she has all of those other problems. That may be fair.

01:28:11

But to take it a step further and to use that reason to get this evidence in to do something as prejudicial as they are doing, something that is clearly against the stipulations, and they are walking close but they haven't opened them already, about her inability to pay and the fact that they agreed they weren't going to bring in mitigation of damages.

01:28:28

But when she goes in for something completely unrelated to this filter and the question is, "You didn't follow up with your doctor about that," that's different than saying, "You were in pain on this day and you went to the doctor for back pain or a chest pain that was not related to your filter."

01:28:42

If that was clear that's what they were drawing the jury's attention to, I wouldn't be up here. But they are using

01:28:53

United States District Court

this in a way that is clearly intended to prejudice our case.

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SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct

THE COURT: Okay. I understand your point. 1 01:28:57 Hold on. Let me see the stipulation. 2 Hold on. MS. LOURIE: And they did involve mitigation. 3 THE COURT: Which one? So what's the stipulation? 4 5 MS. LOURIE: The stipulation says that we -- well, 01:29:14 this is how you ruled on our motion in limine that we couldn't 6 7 talk about insurance and that's the main reason she didn't go to a lot of these appointments. She didn't have the funds. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. I understand your point. MS. HELM: The admission which she left AMA is on 10 01:29:26 11 their chart of medical damages. They are seeking damages, medical expenses, for this treatment, this admission to the 12 hospital. They claim this is part of her injury and damages 13 because they have put the medical --14 15 THE COURT: What is AMA? 01:29:44 16 MS. HELM: Against medical advice. The admission we 17 just were talking about at Gwinnett Medical Center when she 18 left, they say that was follow-up because of her heart pain from the surgery. So the circumstances of that admission are 19 20 clear. 01:30:01 MS. LOURIE: Then we should be allowed to ask her 21 22

about them.

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THE COURT: Hold on a minute. So why is it relevant that it was against medical advice? I'm not understanding that.

United States District Court

01:30:12

SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct

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MS. HELM: Well, Your Honor, the context of that treatment that they are seeking damages, they are saying she went in that day, goes to her pain and suffering claim. She went in that day because of damages from the heart surgery but she refused treatment on that day. That's clearly relevant to her pain and suffering claim and she could have gotten treatment and mitigated her issues and her concerns.

THE COURT: That's a failure to mitigate argument and you've withdrawn a failure to mitigate argument.

MS. HELM: But it goes to her pain and suffering. It 01:30:40 clearly goes to her pain and suffering.

THE COURT: What is your response to plaintiff's counsel suggestion that they should be allowed to have her now testify that the reason she didn't follow up in many of these instances was because she couldn't afford it?

MS. HELM: First of all, there's no evidence.

THE COURT: Hold on. You better hear this.

MS. HELM: Your Honor, there's no evidence that that's why she wasn't following up.

THE COURT: Well, but if she testifies to that, there 01:31:05 will be.

MS. HELM: Then I think that they have opened the door. It violates the collateral source rule. And they have opened the door because then we can put in evidence that all of these medical records were written off.

THE COURT: But if you've intentionally brought out
the fact that she didn't go back, haven't you opened the door
for an explanation as to why?

MS. HELM: No, Your Honor. I think it clearly goes
to her pain and suffering claim. She's testified that she was

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to her pain and suffering claim. She's testified that she was worried about the filter and she was -- she followed up. This clearly goes to show that she wasn't following up. She was going to the emergency room. She was not following up with her cardiologist which she admitted she was told to do.

MR. O'CONNOR: I don't recall her saying anything about her following up with her doctors because she's worried about that filter that's embedded in her. I really --

THE COURT: Well, she did testify clearly --

MR. O'CONNOR: That she was worried about it.

THE COURT: She thinks about it every day was her testimony.

MR. O'CONNOR: That's different than saying, "I'm going to a doctor to check on it."

MS. LOURIE: There's plenty --

THE COURT: Hold on, please.

So what are you objecting to now?

MR. O'CONNOR: Well, I'm objecting to it's violating stipulations. It's opened the door to us that it --

THE COURT: Well, when you say it's violating stipulations, you mean it's boxing you in with a stipulation.

United States District Court

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SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct

Is that your argument?

01:32:31

MR. O'CONNOR: Yes. And that this admission where she left is clearly a 403 improper collateral issue. And she's done that on a number of these records. If we let the records in, I get it. If you want to talk about pain and suffering in other areas, you can argue that. But to take it this step -- had I known it, I would have come up before but I couldn't get up here to talk to you about it.

01:32:48

THE COURT: That's because she was asking document questions. They were right out of the exhibits that you agreed could come into evidence. That's why I was sustaining the relevancy objection. It's in evidence.

1:33:03

MS. LOURIE: Can I comment on that? We were told that all information that would be covered by a motion in limine order would have been redacted. I don't even have the redacted records. I didn't know what they redacted and didn't redact.

01:33:18

THE COURT: But you stipulated it in. I mean, there was no objection. If you had a concern about it, you should have objected. It's in evidence.

01:33:31

MS. LOURIE: Well, they represented to us that they redacted all of the documents.

THE COURT: Well, okay. But you did let it come in without objection. And I don't know if you even talked about this kind of evidence in redactions. Did you?

01:33:45

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SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct

MS. LOURIE: I didn't have the conversation.

MS. HELM: Your Honor, we had a conversation about what should be redacted. The versions that we presented to the Court and that are being shown are redacted.

THE COURT: Well, okay. Okay. We've taken enough time at sidebar.

Here are my conclusions: The documents that are in evidence are in evidence. They have been admitted into evidence. If you had a concern about them, I don't think you should have agreed for them to come in. And so I had felt that asking about documents in evidence is fair game, just like showing to it a jury is fair game.

I do think, however, Ms. Helm, in light of this conversation, that some of your questioning is clearly along the line of a failure to mitigate. And I understand from the sidebar that you have withdrawn that.

MS. HELM: I'll stop. Yes, Your Honor. I have.

THE COURT: So the failure to mitigate evidence should stop. If you want to request a curative instruction on failure to mitigate, I'll be happy to consider it, instructing the jury that they are not to consider that in some way.

But going forward, let's stay away from the failure to mitigate evidence. I do think it's fair for the defendants to present evidence that the complications she is seeking recovery for in the form of pain and suffering were caused by

United States District Court

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afford it.

MR. O'CONNOR: I will. I just --

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THE COURT: In other words, I'm not saying don't redirect her. Do all the redirect you can. But don't go into lack of insurance or lack of money to pay until we've had a

01:36:15

Case 2:15-md-02641-DGC	
further discussion after her testimony is over.	01:36:19
MR. O'CONNOR: And then the other concern I have is	
they are going to continue to question her about other records	
where they contend that the filter and its position was missed	
by radiologists. They have only claimed one doctor	01:36:41
THE COURT: Let me interrupt you.	
Are you going to ask any more questions on that?	
MS. HELM: No.	
MR. O'CONNOR: Okay.	
THE COURT: All right.	01:36:50
Thank you, ladies and gentlemen, for your patience.	
(End of sidebar discussion.)	
BY MS. HELM:	
Q. Ms. Booker, I just have a few more questions. The last	
time you went to see Dr. Patel was in October of 2017; is that	01:37:16
right?	
A. I believe so.	
MS. HELM: Your Honor, may this be published? It's	
been admitted.	
THE COURT: Yes.	01:37:37
THE WITNESS: Is my date of birth supposed to be up	
- _ - _ -	

MS. HELM: We'll make sure that gets redacted.

Take it down.

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there?

SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Direct

BY MS. HELM: 1 01:37:45

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- Did you go see Dr. Patel in October, sometime last fall in 2 3 2017?
 - Α. Yes.

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- 5 And he told you that everything was fine and you didn't Q. need to come back until next year; correct? 6
 - Α. Yes, I have an appointment for next month.
- Okay. And in January of this is year you went to your 8 Q. 9 primary care doctor and asked for a referral to have someone
- check on the strut that remains in your IVC; is that right? 10
- 11 Α. Yes. I was having some pain.
- And you went and there was a CT scan of the strut; is that 12 Q. 13 right?
- Α. Yes. 14
- 15 So that was the first time, in January of 2018, that you Ο. 16 had specifically asked any doctor to check on the strut that 17 remains in your IVC; is that right?
- 18 That's not the first time. In the past I asked him --19 like you asked me before so, yes.
- Okay. But that was the first time that you had a specific 20 01:38:38 request to check on the strut; is that right? 21
- No. That's not right, ma'am. 22 Α.
- Okay. Who else did you ask to check on the strut --23 not -- the strut that remains in your IVC, after your surgery 24 25 with Dr. Harvey?

THE COURT: All right. Those records are admitted.

(Exhibit Numbers 1327, 2299, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304,

United States District Court

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	SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Redirect	
1	2310, 2311, 2321, 2345, 2353, 2355, 2361, 2362, 2364, 2368,	01:41:30
2	4377, 4378, 4379, 4380, 4381, 4382. were admitted into	
3	evidence.)	
4	REDIRECT EXAMINATION	
5	BY MR. O'CONNOR:	01:42:28
6	Q. Sheri, after your filter was implanted by Dr. Kang in	
7	2007, did you have any reason to believe or know that that	
8	filter would go into complications such as fracture, tilt,	
9	migration, perforation?	
10	A. I'm sorry. You said that the Kang?	01:42:49
11	Q. I apologize. Dr. D'Ayala. Thank you. In 2007, the	
12	doctor that implanted the filter. When you had that filter	
13	implanted, did you think about it failing or causing	
14	complications?	
15	A. No. I didn't know anything about filters so I had no	01:43:06
16	reason to.	
17	Q. You've heard evidence in this case where Bard was aware of	
18	filter failures fractures and tilts and perforations and	
19	migrations. After you received before you even had your	
20	filter after you had your filter in 2007, did you ever	01:43:26
21	receive a letter from Bard telling you that the G2 filter was	
22	dangerous or would go into complications?	
23	A. Not at all. Not at all.	
24	Q. Would you have wanted your doctors to know what we learned	
25	in this case, that Bard knew that the G2 was, in fact, failing?	01:43:50
	United States District Court	

A. Yes. I think it would have been the human thing to do.

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- Q. Would you have wanted to know what Bard knew when you agreed to have that filter implanted?
 - A. Not that particular one. Maybe if my doctors had been aware they knew of a better filter. If they are telling me that that's what I need, then I'm going to do that. But if they knew that information, I'm sure they would have chose something else.
 - Q. So if Bard was aware before your filter was ever put in you, the G2, that that G2 was failing, is that something you would have expected Bard to tell your doctors?
- A. Absolutely. I think it's their duty to.
- Q. Did you have any indication when you agreed to have your filter put in and you talked to Dr. D'Ayala that some day you would be looking at surgeries to remove the filter from your heart?
 - A. I'm sorry. Can you repeat that?
 - Q. Sure. The day that he went in in 2007 to have the G2

 Filter implanted, did you have any reason to know, any reason
 to believe that some day you would be confronted with the need
 for a surgery of your heart to remove a piece of that filter
 out?
 - A. No, not at all.

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Q. Did you ever consent to having a dangerous defective
filter that tilted, perforated or migrated to your heart put in o

SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Redirect

1 you? 01:45:37 No, I did not. 2 At any time if you were contacted by doctors who had been 3 Q. contacted by Bard to come back in for your filter to be 4 5 monitored, would you do that? Would you have done that? 01:45:53 Absolutely. 6 Α. 7 Q. And from what you've heard here in this trial, this case, have you seen any evidence that Bard, from what they knew, made 8 9 any effort to tell the doctors to get their patients back in and get those filters monitored, looked at or taken out? 10 01:46:11 11 I actually heard the contrary. One doctor, I don't No. remember his name, said that he requested the names of his 12 patients so he can get them removed. 13 You were in the hospital when you had your G2 filter; is 14 that right? 15 01:46:30 That is correct. 16 Α. 17 Did you know or did your doctor have any options to put in Q. 18 any other filters? Did you even know that? No, I did not. I didn't know anything about filters. 19 Α. 20 And when you had your filter put in, the day you made that 01:46:47 decision, did you have any knowledge of the risk and 21 complications that you years later experienced about the G2 22 when you had it put in? 23 No, sir. 24 Α. Did you assume any of the risks -- did you believe you 25 01:47:04

Case 2:15-md-02641-DGC Document 10531 Filed 03/26/18 Page 40 of 113 1249 SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Redirect	
were going to assume any risk of a complication of that filter	01:47:11
that would some day cause you to have heart surgery when you	
told when you agreed that Dr. D'Ayala could put the G2	
filter in you?	
MS. HELM: Your Honor, object to the question. It	01:47:23
calls for a legal conclusion.	
THE COURT: Overruled.	
THE WITNESS: No, sir.	
BY MR. O'CONNOR:	
Q. Now, early in your cross-examination you were asked a	01:47:56
question early on that you asked a doctor to check your filter.	
Do you recall that?	
A. Yes, I remember the question.	
Q. Why did you ask that doctor to check your filter?	
A. Well, the last time was because I did have pain in my	01:48:13
abdomen and I do know that that filter is in that area. I	
mean, it's in my	
Q. Early on when you were asked about the PET scan I thought.	
Is that just because you knew you had a foreign body?	
A. That's exactly what I had said I mean I had said before	01:48:29

in a question, that I had something foreign in my body.

curious.

Did you ever have any reason to ask a doctor to check on your filter because you had any knowledge, any reason to believe that that filter was breaking inside of you and

United States District Court

01:48:45

SHERR-UNA BOOKER - Redirect

traveling to your heart? 1

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Α. No.

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And if Bard notified doctors and your doctor and you got a Q. call from your doctor to come back in to check your filter, what would you have done?

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- I would have done what my doctors requested me to do. Α.
- Did you ever ask a doctor if you should have it removed? Q.
- I don't remember but I think one time I may have asked questions about it. Actually -- I'm sorry. It's so hard sometimes to remember things but I do remember maybe a couple much months, maybe within a year of it being placed, if it was going to be removed. I just asked and I was told at that point it was better to just leave it in. Which doctor it was I don't I had seen many at that time in between, oncologists and

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01:50:05

And Sheri, you heard evidence that that G2 filter that you Q. received, you heard evidence in this case that that was clear, that filter you got was cleared as a permanent filter. you heard that?

01:50:20

As a patient who received a G2 filter that was cleared to be a permanent filter, did you have -- did you have reason to

expect that that filter should and could last in your vena cava 23

in exactly the same position that it was when Dr. D'Ayala put

it in? Was that your expectation?

everybody else I needed to see.

Yes, I did hear that.

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My expectation was it to be the way Dr. D'Ayala put it in,
Α.
                                                                  01:50:45
yes. I didn't expect it to move or do anything else.
Q.
     To move, to break, to go to your heart?
     There was no reason -- once again, I didn't know anything
about filters.
                                                                  01:51:05
     Those were contrary to any expectation you had about a
filter; right?
Α.
     Yes.
          MR. O'CONNOR: Thank you, Your Honor. That's all I
have.
                                                                  01:51:18
          THE COURT: All right. You can step down, Ms.
Booker.
          (Witness excused.)
          THE COURT: Ladies and gentlemen, if you want to
stand up while we're waiting for the next witness, feel free.
                                                                  01:51:52
          MS. REED ZAID: Our next witness is Shomari Cottle.
          COURTROOM DEPUTY: Come on up. If you'll stand right
here and raise your right hand, please.
          (SHOMARI COTTLE, a witness herein, was duly sworn or
affirmed.)
                                                                  01:52:31
          COURTROOM DEPUTY: Could you spell your name for us,
please, your first and last name, please.
          THE WITNESS: Shomar, S-H-O-M-A-R-I. Last name,
Cottle, C-O-T-T-L-E.
                             Thank you, sir. Please come have
          COURTROOM DEPUTY:
                                                                  01:52:50
                 United States District Court
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	Case 2:15-md-02641-DGC Document 10531 Filed 03/26/18 Page 43 of 113 1252	
1	a seat.	01:52:52
2	DIRECT EXAMINATION	01.52.52
3	BY MS. REED ZAID:	
4	Q. Good afternoon.	
5	A. Good afternoon.	01:53:13
6	Q. Can you introduce yourself to the jury?	
7	A. Yes. My name is Shomari Cottle.	
8	Q. And where do you live?	
9	A. In Franklin Lakes, New Jersey.	
10	Q. And how long have you lived there?	01:53:21
11	A. For about two years now.	
12	Q. And when did you arrive here in Phoenix?	
13	A. Yesterday.	
14	Q. Did you go to high school there?	
15	A. Yes. I went to high school in New York.	01:53:32
16	Q. So not in New Jersey, but in New York?	
17	A. Yes.	
18	Q. Did you grow up in New York?	
19	A. Yes.	
20	Q. Where?	01:53:41
21	A. In the Bronx, in Brooklyn.	
22	Q. So you went to high school in Brooklyn. What was the name	
23	of your high school?	
24	A. Bronx School for Law, Government & Justice.	
25	Q. And did you go to college?	01:53:51
	United States District Court	

SHOMARI COTTLE - Direct Yes, ma'am. 1 Α. 01:53:53 2 And did you get a degree? 3 Α. Yes, ma'am. And where did you go to college? 4 Q. 5 Gwinnett College in Lilburn, Georgia. Α. 01:53:55 And what was your degree? 6 Q. 7 Α. I got my associate's in business and accounting. 8 Q. And do you work now? 9 Α. Yes, ma'am. Where do you do? 10 Q. 01:54:05 11 I'm a store manager at Babies "R" Us. 12 Okay. And needless to say, is Sheri Booker your mother? Q. 13 Yes. Α. And do you have any siblings? 14 15 Yes, I do. 01:54:16 Α. 16 All right. How many? Q. 17 Altogether? Nine. From my mom, just my little brother, Α. Malik. 18 19 And where does Malik live? Ο.

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He lives with me in Franklin Lakes.

United States District Court

Are you close to him?

And how old are you?

How old is he?

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Α.

Q.

Α.

Q.

Α.

Yes.

He's 21.

Case	2:15-md-02641-DGC Document 10531 Filed 03/26/18 Page 45 of 113	
	SHOMARI COTTLE - Direct	
Α.	I'm 27.	01:54:36
Q.	Living in New Jersey, how often do you get to see your	
mom?		
Α.	Not as often as I would like. But whenever I can take a	
trip	to see her, I do.	01:54:45
Q.	Shomari, what kind of mom was your mother growing up?	
Α.	My mom was a strict mom but she was also very fun, very	
ener	getic.	
Q.	Does she sing?	
Α.	Yes. She does.	01:55:02
Q.	Did she sing while you were growing up?	
Α.	Yes, she did, a lot.	
Q.	And can you quickly describe for me your best memory of	
bein	g with your mom?	
Α.	My best memory, probably the one of the first years we	01:55:11
were	in North Carolina and it had snowed down there. I never	
knew	it snowed down south, first of all, being from New York	

A. My best memory, probably the -- one of the first years we were in North Carolina and it had snowed down there. I never knew it snowed down south, first of all, being from New York but it was about two or three feet of snow and I remember it blocked the entire doorway almost like to the doorknob. And the trees froze over and bent all the way down and they were like sticking to the glass of the house.

01:55:33

01:55:47

Q. So you were snowed in will your mom?

A. Yeah. And then we had like a snowball fight outside and we went sledding on the hill in the back.

Q. How old were you then?

Case 2:15-md-02641-DGC Document 10531 Filed 03/26/18 Page 46 of 113 SHOMARI COTTLE - Direct I was about maybe eight years old. Α. 01:55:48 Can you describe the worst memory of being with your mom? When she went through her heart situation, probably the Α. first time I thought I would actually lose my mother. Okay. Let's fast forward a little bit to that. Were you Q. 01:56:04 with your mother when you found out -- when she found out that she needed heart surgery? Yes. Α. Q. And where was that? It was at the hospital. She had called me in to go see 01:56:13 her and she let me know that the doctor said that they would need to operate on her. And how was she when she got that news, when she Okay. shared it with you? She was very sad and down. You could tell that she was 01:56:31 tired, just exhausted from being there and now having to go through a surgery. She was upset? Q. Α. Yes.

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Q.

Α.

Q.

Α.

Q.

Α.

Yes.

Was she scared?

Were you scared?

Yes, very much.

Were you scared in front of her?

I tried not to be but I don't think you can really hide

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- 19 My grandmother and my Uncle Paris, P-A-R-I-S. Α.
- 20 And how long between the time that you were with her when

01:57:56

01:58:08

she learned she needed heart surgery and the heart surgery? 21

you remember? 22

- About two weeks. Α.
- And you were with her the whole time? 24 Q.
- 25 Α. Yes.

SHOMARI COTTLE - Direct

1 Q. Did you work during that time?

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2 A. Yes, I did.

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Q. Did you have to help her with anything? How was she doing during those two weeks?

A. She was very, I guess, trying to stay happy but you could tell she was sad. She was tired. She was having shortness of breath. So I just tried to do as much as possible, went and did the food shopping, whatever needed to be done in the house, whatever she asked for.

- Q. Did she have some good days during that time period? How long was that between the visit and then the heart surgery?
- 12 A. About two weeks.
 - Q. Okay. And during that time, did she have any good days?
- A. Yes, she did. She had some good days. One day we went out to the pool just so she could sit over there and have a change of scenery. We would go walking in the back.
- Q. Okay. Was she -- did you have a sense that she was afraid during that time period waiting for the surgery?
- A. Yeah. You could tell that she was just anticipating it.

 You could just see it in her face. She was trying to smile but
- Q. And let's fast forward those two weeks to the day of the surgery. Did you take her to the hospital?

the smile was really holding back her sadness.

- 24 A. Yes.
- Q. And how was she on the way there?

United States District Court

01:58:34

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I actually mean you took her to the hospital. Did you see her right before they took her back?

Before she went in, we all stood in the room Α. Oh. Yes. and we prayed together, gave her a hug and a kiss and everything, just tried to raise her spirits.

And do you recall how long she was in surgery?

SHOMARI COTTLE - Direct

- 1 A. No. 02:00:43
- 2 Q. But you were there the whole time?
- A. Yes. It was a couple hours probably. I don't know the exact time.
 - Q. Okay. Did you see her when she came out?

A. Not immediately after but a little while after. She was still groggy. You could tell she was heavily sedated. She was pale, looked exhausted, had all of these wires and tubes in her but yeah. She didn't look good.

- 10 Q. Were you able to talk to her?
- A. A little bit, not as much. She was a little groggy and then I didn't want her to have to speak unnecessarily.
- Q. Were you with her when she learned that she needed a second surgery?
- 15 A. Yes.

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- Q. And how did she react to that?
- A. She sounded a little defeated because everything couldn't
 be done the first time, the fact that she had to be operated on
 again. She was just very down. She was very down.
- 20 Q. How did that affect you and your brother?

A. It made me very sad. I didn't know exactly what to do or what to say. I was just trying to be there for her and my brother and the rest of the family.

Q. Before she went in for her second surgery, did she get her affairs in order?

United States District Court

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02:01:14

02:01:30

02:01:49

02:02:07

Case 2:15-md-02641-DGC Document 10531 Filed 03/26/18 Page 51 of 113 1260		
SHOMARI COTTLE - Direct		
A. I believe so because she told me everything was taken care	02:02:08	
of, so I would assume yes, that she did. She told me		
everything was taken care of.		
Q. And did that mean to you? What did you understand that to		
mean?	02:02:21	
A. That if she was to pass, that her will and everything was		
taken care of and notarized and my grandmother would be taken		
care of as well.		
Q. And she was still in the hospital; correct?		
A. Yes.	02:02:35	
Q. And how was she feeling before the second surgery?		
A. She was still down and sad. She was trying to be as		
optimistic as possible, but you could tell she was still		
worried and scared about what was going on.		
Q. Was she worried for you and Malik?	02:02:54	
A. Yes. I believe she probably actually worried more about		
us and our well-being than herself, just like any mother.		
Q. Did you see her right before she went back in for the		
second surgery, meaning wheeled back?		

- second surgery, meaning wheeled back?
- Yes.

02:03:10

02:03:28

- And did she say anything to you?
- She said just stay positive and just -- she just kept repeating to look after my brother.
- How long was she back in surgery? How long did you way wait for her?

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screen yet?

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THE WITNESS: No, ma'am.

Did you go in and actually see her like this?

Were you able to spend time with her?

Yeah. I was able to spend time with her.

Was she able to perceive you? Was she able to perceive

United States District Court

02:06:15

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Q.

Α.

Q.

Α.

Yes, I did.

Case 2:15-md-02641-DGC Document 10531 Filed 03/26/18 Page 54 of 113 1263	
SHOMARI COTTLE - Direct	
you? Did she know that you were in the room when she was in	02:06:19
this state?	
A. I believe so, yes.	
Q. Shomari, do you know how long she was like this, meaning	
this depiction of her on machines and breathing tubes?	02:06:28
A. For a couple of hours until they knew she could breathe on	
her own.	
Q. All right. Shomari, I'm going to show you another	
photograph of your mother in the hospital. It's Exhibit 2427.	
A. Yes, ma'am.	02:06:53
Q. Do you see that?	
A. Yes.	
Q. And this is this an accurate depiction of your mother in	
the hospital after she had been released from the breathing	
machines?	02:07:02
A. Yes, ma'am.	
Q. I would like to move 2427 into evidence, Your Honor, and	
publish it for the jury.	
MS. HELM: No objection, Your Honor.	
THE COURT: Admitted. And you may publish.	02:07:11

(Exhibit Number 2427 was admitted into evidence.)

02:07:26

And, again, now that the jury can see this, is this your

mother after she was released from the breathing machine?

United States District Court

Α.

BY MS. REED ZAID:

Yes, ma'am.

Case 2:15-md-02641-DGC	
Q. Were you able to have your interaction with your mother	02:07:27
when she was like this?	
A. Yes, ma'am.	
Q. Do you remember how long she was in the hospital after	
this, Shomari?	02:07:41
A. After the second surgery?	
Q. Yes, sir.	
A. Under a week, a couple days.	
Q. Were you there every day with her?	
A. Yeah. I came every day after work and if I didn't have to	02:07:50
work, I was there.	
Q. Okay. Did you see her doing any sort of rehabilitation	
after this surgery, any exercises or anything?	
A. Just trying to walk. I remember her holding that heart	
pillow and the doctors telling her she had to try to walk and	02:08:09
get some mobility, her going down the hallways and being	
stubborn and not wanting help but you could tell she needed it.	
Q. And were you there helping her, walking with her and	
everything?	
A. Yes, ma'am.	02:08:27
Q. How did that make her feel to have her son helping her	

- now?
- I don't think it made her very happy, especially the entire time she's been the head of household, the one that holds everything together and now me, her child, is the one

02:08:39

uncle, anyone that was there would help.

02:09:41

02:09:53

They were all helping with her care? Q.

Α. Yes.

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Did your grandmother do anything specific for her in the Q. home while she was recovering?

Α. She did most of the cooking. She laid with her at night

Case 2:15-md-02641-DGC Document 10531 Filed 03/26/18 Page 57 of 113	
SHOMARI COTTLE - Direct	
at times. She just talked to her, just giving her that	02:09:59
shoulder to lean on.	
Q. Did she have to do personal things for her?	
A. Yes. She had to bathe her because she couldn't really do	
that on her own. I would help her to the bathroom but as far	02:10:14
as being in the bathroom, my grandmother would help with that.	
That's, yeah, about it.	
Q. And how did it make your mother feel to have her mother	
helping her during that time, helping her with those private	
activities?	02:10:36
A. She didn't like it very much at all, especially as	
independent as my mother is to now once again have her mother	
having to help and nurse her, she didn't like that very much at	
all.	
Q. And how is it for you and your brother during this time	02:10:51
watching her recover?	
A. It was a tough process but we just had to stay positive.	
It was sad for both of us. We just spoke about it in private.	
	i

It was a tough time.

02:11:09

02:11:32

And did your mom progressively start to recover?

Yeah. Little by little as the days went on, you could see she could move a little bit more and then as the weeks progressed, you know, she was able to get out of the bed on her own and we could not really walk outside but we would take a short walk, so she was just progressing as time went along.

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- Do you know your mom hiked Stone Mountain? Q.
- 20 Α. Yes.

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Was that a milestone for her? Q.

Yes, it was, very much so because I got a phone call from 22 Α.

02:12:42

02:12:58

it when she got up there. She took a picture and everything.

And she had been talking about it for a while and when she

finally accomplished it, she was very, very happy.

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1	Q. And looking at what your mother went through that you were	02:13:01
2	there and you saw and experienced with her and seeing how she's	
3	progressed along and as you said remained positive and hopeful,	
4	are you proud of your mom?	
5	A. Yes, very much so, especially all she's gone through. I	02:13:13
6	don't know if I would ever be as strong as she is but she	
7	definitely sets a great example.	
8	MS. REED ZAID: I have nothing further.	
9	THE COURT: Cross-examination?	
10	MS. HELM: No questions, Your Honor.	02:13:28
11	THE COURT: All right. Thank you. Sir, you can step	
12	down.	
13	THE WITNESS: Thank you.	
14	(Witness excused.)	
15	MS. REED ZAID: Our next witness is appearing by	02:13:55
16	videotape.	
17	THE COURT: All right. If you want to stand up for a	
18	minute, ladies and gentlemen, while this gets set up, feel	
19	free.	
20	MS. REED ZAID: I apologize to the Court, Your Honor,	02:15:26
21	and to the jury.	
22	I apologize, Your Honor. We don't have a lot of room	
23	at that table and things get stacked and folders run away.	
24	The next witness by videotape is Gin Schulz. She	
25	received her bachelor's degree in chemical engineering from the	02:16:29
	This a Chatan District C	
	United States District Court	

University of Missouri in 1981 and received a master's degree in business administration in 2003. She joined Bard Peripheral Vascular, or BPV, in October of 2005 as Vice President of Quality Assurance. In this role she was responsible for overseeing the quality systems, ensuring BPV was compliant with regulations and hiring and managing the Quality Assurance staff.

In 2011 Ms. Schulz transferred to C.R. Bard to be the Vice President of Quality Operations, a role from which she

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In 2011 Ms. Schulz transferred to C.R. Bard to be the Vice President of Quality Operations, a role from which she just recently retired.

Prior to working at BPV, she had a 15-year career at Johnson & Johnson and its medical device subsidiaries where she held various positions including manager of Quality and Compliant Services.

THE COURT: Would you please spell her lame?

MS. REED ZAID: It's Schulz. S-C-H-U-L-Z.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. REED ZAID: And we have a list of evidence to move in, Your Honor. Trial Exhibit 1948, Deposition Exhibit 2; Trial Exhibit 1950 which is Trial Exhibit -- Deposition 4. Trial Exhibit 1951 and the deposition number was five; Trial Exhibit Number 1940. Deposition Exhibit 11. Trial Exhibit 1941, Deposition Exhibit 12; Trial Exhibit 1944, which is Deposition Exhibit 15; Trial Exhibit 1945 is Deposition Exhibit 16; Trial Exhibit 1946 is Deposition Exhibit 17; Trial Exhibit

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735, Deposition Exhibit 20; and Trial Exhibit 1949, Deposition
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                                                                        02:18:30
     Exhibit 21. I would like to move these into evidence at this
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     time, Your Honor.
               THE COURT: Any objection?
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               MS. HELM: No, Your Honor.
                                                                        02:18:43
 6
               MS. REED ZAID: Thank you.
 7
               THE COURT: All right. Those exhibits are admitted.
8
     And you may play the deposition testimony.
9
                (Exhibit Numbers 1948, 1950, 1951, 1940, 1941, 1944,
     1945, 1946, 735, 1949 were admitted into evidence.)
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                                                                        02:18:48
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                (Whereupon the deposition of Gin Schulz was played.)
               THE COURT: Counsel, can we turn down just a little
12
13
     bit?
               Let's stop the video there.
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               All right. Members of the jury, we've reached 2:30.
                                                                        02:29:44
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     We will plan to resume at 2:45. We will excuse you at this
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     time.
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                (Jury departs at 2:29.)
                (Recess at 2:29; resumed at 2:46.)
19
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                (Jury enters at 2:46.)
                                                                        02:46:33
                (Court was called to order by the courtroom deputy.)
21
               THE COURT: Thank you. Please be seated.
22
               Counsel, you may continue with the deposition.
23
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               (The deposition of Gin Schulz continues to be
25
     played.)
                                                                        02:47:20
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MR. LOPEZ: That concludes that deposition, Your 1 03:09:53 2 Honor. 3 THE COURT: All right. MS. REED ZAID: The next witness appearing by 4 5 videotaped is Guillermo, or Bill, Altonaga. Guillermo Altonaga 03:10:06 6 practiced as an optometrist for 19 years after which he began 7 working for a medical device companies in its Field Assurance Department. In 2008 he began work with Bard Peripheral 8 9 Vascular as a consultant and then in 2010 became a full-time employee of BPV working in Quality Assurance and Medical 10 03:10:30 11 Affairs where his responsibilities included providing clinical input to failure modes and analyses, health hazard evaluation, 12 13 and promotional materials. He's not a licensed medical doctor. MS. HELM: Excuse me, Your Honor. Just so the record 14 15 is clear, he's an ophthalmologist, not an optometrist. 03:10:54 16 MS. REED ZAID: This is the agreed-upon statement to 17 be read into the record. 18 MR. LOPEZ: Your Honor, he's an optometrist he said 19 at his deposition. There's one document to be moved into 20 MS. REED ZAID: 03:11:22 evidence, Your Honor. It's Trial Exhibit 546 which is 21 Deposition Number 4. 22 MS. HELM: No objection. 23 THE COURT: 546 is admitted. 24 25 (Exhibit Number 546 was admitted into evidence.) 03:11:43 United States District Court

(Whereupon the video deposition of Guillermo Altonaga 1 03:11:58 2 was played.) 3 MR. LOPEZ: Your Honor --Please stop it. 4 5 I don't know that anyone could have heard that 03:21:49 question. Would you mind if I read? It. 6 It was the court reporter reading the question. 7 THE COURT: You can read the question and the answer. 8 9 MR. LOPEZ: Question: Would it be your expectation that when Bard launched a filter for commercial use that Bard 10 03:22:02 11 would have an awareness about the long-term clinical performance of that device? 12 Answer: Yes. 13 (The video deposition of Mr. Altonaga continues to be 14 15 played.) 03:22:39 16 MS. REED ZAID: The next witnesses appearing by 17 videotape is Robert Ferrara. Robert Ferrara has a mechanical 18 engineering degree from Polytechnic University and an 19 M.B.A. from Dowling College. He was a sales representative at the GlaxoSmithKline from 2002 to 2004. He worked as a sales 20 03:31:05 representative at C.R. Bard from 2004 to 2011 and during this 21 time sold Bard's IVC filters. He currently works for 22 Medtronic, another medical device manufacturer. 23 And, Your Honor, I would like to move into evidence 24 25 Trial Exhibit 1103 (sic, corrected later in trial) which is 03:31:28

1	Deposition Exhibit Number 3, and Trial Exhibit Number 905,	03:31:33
2	Deposition Exhibit 19.	
3	THE COURT: Any objection?	
4	MS. HELM: No objection, Your Honor.	
5	THE COURT: All right. Those are admitted.	03:31:45
6	(Exhibit Numbers 1130 and 905 were admitted into	
7	evidence.)	
8	(Whereupon the video deposition of Robert Ferrara was	
9	played.)	
10	MS. REED ZAID: Next witness appearing by videotape,	03:50:39
11	which is only four minutes long, is Jason Greer. Jason Greer	
12	graduated from the University of Mississippi and became a sales	
13	representative at Bell South Mobility in 1991 and worked for	
14	two other companies doing sales until he joined Bard Peripheral	
15	Vascular in 1999 as a sales representative. In 2005 he became	03:50:56
16	a district manager and throughout his time at Bard, he sold	
17	Bard's IVC filters. Mr. Greer left Bard in 2007 and currently	
18	works at another medical device manufacturer.	
19	We would like to move one exhibit into evidence, Your	
20	Honor. It's Trial Exhibit 1912, Deposition Exhibit Number 7.	03:51:16
21	MS. HELM: Excuse me, Your Honor. No objection.	
22	THE COURT: 1912 is admitted.	
23	(Exhibit Number 1912 was admitted into evidence.)	
24	MS. REED ZAID: Thank you.	
25	Ladies and gentlemen, if you want to stand up while	03:51:45
	United States District Court	

we start this, go head. We've got 25 minutes to go and if you 1 03:51:48 need to stretch, feel free and if you don't, that's okay, too. 2 (Whereupon the video deposition of Jason Greer was 3 played.) 4 5 MS. REED ZAID: The next witness to appear by 03:56:53 videotape is Christopher Ganser. Christopher Ganser is a 6 graduate of the California State University in Long Beach. 7 Не earned a bachelor of science in industrial technology and 8 9 quality assurance. He began his career with C.R. Bard in 1994 and worked 03:57:05 10 in Quality Assurance. Mr. Ganser was Vice President, 11 Regulatory Science, at C.R. Bard from 2005 through 2006 and 12 Vice President, Quality Environmental Services and Safety, from 13 2007 through 2011 when he left Bard. 14 15 Mr. Ganser currently runs his own consulting firm and 03:57:27 16 consults with medical device manufacturing. 17 There's one exhibit we would like to move into 18 evidence Your Honor. It's Trial Exhibit 4328, Deposition 19 Exhibit 517. MS. HELM: No objection, Your Honor. 20 03:57:47 And the tape is 16 minutes. MS. REED ZAID: 21 THE COURT: It is admitted. 22 (Exhibit Number 4328 was admitted into evidence.) 23 (Whereupon the video deposition of Christopher Ganser 24 25 was played.) 04:01:47

1	MS. REED ZAID: The next witness appearing by video	04:14:42
2	is Dr. Frederick Rogers. Dr. Frederick Rogers specializes in	
3	critical care and has over 37 years of experience in the field	
4	of medicine. He is board certified in surgery and surgical	
5	critical care. He graduated from the University of Vermont	04:14:57
6	College of Medicine with his medical degree in 1981.	
7	In 2008 Dr. Rogers assumed the Trauma Medical	
8	Directorship at Lancaster General Hospital, a Level II trauma	
9	center in southeastern Pennsylvania; and in January of 2017 he	
10	became Director of the Lancaster Hospital Clinical Research	04:15:20
11	Program.	
12	He has conducted clinical research involving IVC	
13	filters for more than 20 years. Dr. Rogers is not being	
14	presented as an expert witness by either party.	
15	There are no exhibits to be entered.	04:15:35
16	THE COURT: All right. We'll just go for four	
17	minutes and break. 4:20, ladies and gentlemen.	
18	(Whereupon the video deposition of Dr. Frederick	
19	Rogers was played.)	
20	THE COURT: All right, sir. Let's stop it, counsel.	04:19:40
21	All right, ladies and gentlemen, thanks for your	
22	attention today. We will plan to start at 9 o'clock tomorrow.	
23	We will excuse the jury at this time.	
24	(Jury departs at 4:19.)	
25	THE COURT: Please be seated.	04:20:11

Counsel, how have you allotted time for the 1 04:20:15 depositions played today? 2 3 MS. HELM: I sent her the numbers. I apologize, Your Honor. She took my notes but I 4 5 have it by email. 04:20:39 THE COURT: Well, counsel, I'll tell you what. 6 7 don't you work it out. We're going to take a ten-minute break for the court reporter before we start talking about jury 8 9 instructions and you can give me those when I come back. (Recess at 4:21; resumed 4:30.) 10 04:21:44 (Court was called to order by the courtroom deputy.) 11 THE COURT: Please be seated. 12 All right. Counsel, what did you work out on the 13 time? 14 15 MS. HELM: Your Honor, prior to -- and not including 04:31:06 16 the last video that is midway through, 30 minutes for the 17 defendant. 18 THE COURT: Okay. All right. So as of the end of the today, plaintiffs 19 have used 24 hours and 18 minutes and defendants have used 20 04:33:18 seven hours and 26 minutes. 21 I know you know from the math that means plaintiffs 22 have four hours and 40 minutes left for everything, closing, 23 punitive time and cross-examinations. And I can't let you go 24 25 over that amount of time because we have our whole trial 04:33:40 United States District Court

schedule built on it. 1

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A question. You all said that one of the exhibits being admitted today was 1103 and that is not on the exhibit list.

04:33:59

Traci, what did you think it might be? COURTROOM DEPUTY: 1130.

THE COURT: She thought maybe it was 1130 but it was read in as 1103.

MR. O'CONNOR: Do you know which witness that was?

THE COURT: It was during Ferrara.

04:34:19

MS. REED ZAID: It is 1103 written on my resource. Let me double-check. You think it was three zero? Okay. Ι will check it.

THE COURT: That's fine. We don't need to worry about it now but if we could just address that.

04:35:00

Let me mention one other thing. I don't think there's anything we can do about it for this trial but for the next you might. There have been two instances I remember distinctly and probably four or five where an exhibit was shown on the screen during a deposition excerpt that had not been moved into evidence in connection with that deposition and the witness was asked about it.

04:35:19

I know that's happened twice that I specifically noted today and I think it happened two or three times before that.

04:35:36

So as you go forward, please double-check your experts against the exhibits that are being moved in.

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about that now because it when came up on the screen, I couldn't correlate it to any exhibit in evidence because the number didn't -- the deposition number didn't match or it was mentioned a number that hadn't been moved in.

As I say, I don't think there's anything we can do

So just take that into account if you would when we do depo presentations in the next trial.

All right. Jury instructions. I don't know of a more efficient way to do this than to just get each side's comments on the instructions, so I think what I want to do is start with plaintiff, get your comments on the instructions that have been proposed and we may talk through some of those and then defendant.

MS. LOURIE: Your Honor, we do not have any objection to the instructions contained on pages two through 12.

THE COURT: By the way, let me just make one comment. You'll notice sometimes I've got a question mark in parentheses, that's just to remind me at the end of the trial that the instruction is needed, that there was such evidence presented. We'll address that after the evidence is in.

Okay. So going to page 13.

MS. LOURIE: On page 13, that charge, we do not have any objection to the language of the charge. But we feel like

United States District Court

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04:36:59

04:37:20

if you direct your attention to page 13 at the bottom where the 1 04:37:27 paragraph starts "In determining" and goes through the next 2 3 page to number six, all of that language is an explanation of item 12 on your list of considerations for design defect on 4 5 page 15. 04:37:47 And then the following paragraph is an explanation 6 7 for 13 on the list which is compliance with standards. We feel like it would make more sense to move those explanations to 8 9 below those numbers 12 and 13 so that it's clear what they go 10 with. 04:38:07 11 THE COURT: So taking "in determining" through six and then "in determining," the next paragraph, and put them at 12 the end. Is that the thought? 13 MS. LOURIE: After number 13 of your list of 14 considerations. 15 04:38:22 16 THE COURT: And before that final paragraph? MS. LOURIE: Yes, sir. 17 18 I see you nodding, Ms. Helm. Are you in agreement? Yes, Your Honor. That's actually how the 19 MS. HELM: 20 Georgia pattern charge reads so we are in agreement. 04:38:40 THE COURT: Okay. Let me make a note. 21 MS. LOURIE: And we actually submitted a charge 22 following that. 23 24 THE COURT: Okay. So then we would take that 25 language and put it in before the final paragraph on page 15; 04:38:52 United States District Court

right?

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04:39:59

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MS. LOURIE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: Okay. We'll do that.

MS. LOURIE: The charge that starts on 16, failure to warn, we would ask that you move the third paragraph that starts with "the manufacturer of a medical device," which deals with learned intermediary, to where learned intermediary is discussed below which starts with "C.R. Bard" at the bottom of the page.

THE COURT: So you would put it before that paragraph 04:39:41 at the bottom of the page?

MS. LOURIE: What do you think, Kate?

MR. STOLLER: Your Honor, we were going back and forth on this ourselves whether it makes sense to put it in front of the paragraph or after the second sentence of the next paragraph which reads: C.R. Bard and BPV owe this duty to warn to all physicians whom the manufacturers are to reasonably foresee may use the product, which is where the physician is introduced.

THE COURT: I'm happy to do it. I want to hear defendants' views. Let me tell you will why I put it where I did. The reason I did that was because when we start into the actual instruction to recover damages for strict liability because of an inadequate warning, she must establish -- and we're telling them what Ms. Booker must establish in terms of

inadequate warning. It seemed to me important for the jury to 1 understand that means inadequate warning to the physician. 2 thought that was an important context for them to have when 3 they are looking at the elements of proof and that's why I put 4 5 it up there. 6 If you think it's too disjointed there, we can move 7 it; but you had proposed it later but I moved it up just so that when we're actually setting out the elements of proof, 8 9 they understand it's the warning that the physician we're talking about, because that idea is not introduced earlier in 10 11 anyplace in the instructions I don't believe. MR. STOLLER: The logic, Your Honor, is only to be 12 13 consistent with the other instruction in terms of the way it's organized which is to introduce the charge or the claim that is 14 being made, a description of it, then the elements, and that is 15 a part of it. It's probably, you know, six of one, half a 16 17 dozen of the other. We felt it flowed better after the 18 elements. 19 THE COURT: What do defendants think? MR. NORTH: I think the point that the Court raised 20 21 is an important one that should be left where it is. THE COURT: Well, if it's six of one and half-dozen 22 of the other . . . 23 24 MR. STOLLER: Understood, Your Honor. 25 THE COURT: I think I'll leave it where it is just

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because I really do want the jury to understand when they are hearing or reading the elements, they know this is talking about warnings to physicians.

MS. LOURIE: Okay. On page 17 of this charge where it starts "The manufacturer's duty" under A and B, at the beginning of the charge, you indicated that requests for instruction number four, plaintiff's version was being given but actually this paragraph is defendants' proposed instruction.

Our proposed instruction had an additional sentence that we ask be included at the end of that paragraph.

THE COURT: Is this the one about months, years and --

MS. LOURIE: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: You're right. Thanks for catching that.

I did pull that out. There's only one reason I did. It's in the cases you cited. I think it's in Georgia law. It's not in the Georgia pattern jury instruction. That's the only reason I pulled it out. I was trying to hue as closely as I could to the pattern jury instructions although I departed from them in a number of places as you've seen. That's the reason that sentence came out and I'm happy to hear your thoughts on it.

MS. LOURIE: Okay. I understand, Your Honor, and our thoughts are that the way it's worded, it could lead the jury to believe that the duty to warn ends at the time of

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implantation and in this case, obviously, the filter was in Ms. Booker for seven years. That duty to warn her physicians, including Dr. Amer who allegations have been leveled against in this case, should -- the jury should understand that that duty continues beyond implantation. And if we don't tell the jury that, then they won't have any instruction in that regard and they won't know that the duty continues. And Dr. Amer's actions were two years after implantation.

THE COURT: Defendants, thoughts on that issue?

MR. NORTH: Your Honor, we think the pattern charge as it is is not ambiguous. It talks about after the product leaves the control of the manufacturer which would include the time Dr. Amer assessed his study. We think we should stick with the pattern charge as opposed to getting that specific as they want to with the language.

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THE COURT: Is your concern that in the second sentence of that -- well, I guess I'm not able to articulate it clearly. The second sentence says: It continues after a product has left the control of the manufacturer to be sold or distributed to the consumer.

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Is your conclusion or your concern that that suggests it goes from after it leaves until it gets into the hands of the consumer?

MS. LOURIE: Yes, sir. That's exactly my concern because the way it reads now, it says: To be sold or

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distributed to the consumer. And that is the end of the instruction. And that implies that that is the end of the duty to warn.

So if you don't instruct the jury on the continuing duty for weeks, months, years, they won't know that. That law will not be before them; and as you stated, that is the correct law in Georgia.

THE COURT: All right. Well, it seems to me there's

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THE COURT: All right. Well, it seems to me there's three ways we could address this. One would be to end that sentence after the word "manufacturer" so that it says: As a continuing duty to adequately warn of defects in the product even after the product has left the control of the manufacturer, period.

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We could add language at the end of the sentence which says something like: And, comma, in the case of medical products, comma, after they have been implanted, period. Or a third is we could add the weeks, months, and years sentence that was proposed.

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I'm interested in your thoughts on those three options.

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MS. LOURIE: I think the second one would be preferable or the third over the first.

MR. NORTH: Not trying to be difficult but I like the first alternative. I think it's simpler and avoids too much comment.

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THE COURT: Well, one of my concerns is not wanting to comment on the evidence. If we ended the sentence after the word "manufacturer," it's clear the instruction says the duty continues after it leaves Bard's control. There will be no argument from the defendants that it ended at some point. It seems to me in closing you can emphasize the law says the duty doesn't end when the filter leaves their hands. It continues after. And you can make your point with full force and not -- there won't be any risk. The instruction is going to limit the jury.

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Do you see it differently as how it will play out in closings? I know you like the other instruction better but I want to make sure you're not seeing some ambiguity in that course.

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MR. STOLLER: I think there's a difference, Your
Honor, between an argument about the facts as they apply to the
law and the law and I think the law is that the duty continues
even after implant. And I think there's a difference in
arguing to the jury that that duty continues even after it's
implanted, as a matter of law, versus saying the duty continues
without a real end for the jury to understand.

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And then they had -- I'm not going to be doing the closing in this case but then for me to say it's a different thing to say, "You're going to be instructed by the Judge that the law requires that duty even after it's been implanted,"

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which is, in fact, the law and me saying the law says it continues after they release it, and you should infer that means even after it's been implanted. But it is particularly an issue with a medical device because I think unlike me buying something off the shelves there's that -- there's the learned intermediary that you are instructing them on that the doctor is the one who is buying, the doctor is the one they have to warn and there is sort of a break in that continuity between the manufacturer and the ultimate person who is implanted with the product.

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So I think it's more appropriate, Your Honor, to add that language and your second suggestion than to cut off the language.

> THE COURT: Mr. North?

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MR. NORTH: Your Honor, with respect to Mr. Stoller, I don't think that is necessarily the law in Georgia. I think that is undecided. The Georgia continuing duty to warn cases have generally dealt with motor vehicles and consumer products. I am not aware of a single one that has addressed the continuing duty to warn in the context of a medical implant and whether it would continue after implant.

I think there's an argument to be made that that should be treated differently than a consumer product; and if I was in front of the Georgia Court of Appeals, I might be trying But I think we're safer in this right after

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"manufacturer" since the application of the continuing duty to 1 warn has not been spelled out for medical products in the past 2 3 to my knowledge. THE COURT: All right. I understand both sides' 4 5 arguments. I'll think about this. I want to give this some more thought. 6 7 MS. LOURIE: Okay. Finally in this charge, Your Honor, at the end of the paragraph just beyond that one, our 8 9 charge had a sentence that stated at the very end of that paragraph: A warning is inadequate if it does not provide a 10 11 complete disclosure of both the existence of the risk and the extent of the danger and the severity of any potential injury 12 involved. 13 We would ask that that language be put back into the 14 end of this paragraph. I think it's important to our facts of 15 the case in that the G2 filter -- IFU, excuse me, did not warn 16 17 about the extent of injury that could take place here. 18 THE COURT: Let me -- I'm going to step out for just a second and grab my notes that I left on my desk about that 19 20 sentence. I'll be right back. Which instruction or proposed instruction was that 21 in? 22 MS. LOURIE: It was in plaintiff's request to charge 23

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Just a second.

THE COURT: Okay.

number four.

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The note that I made when I crossed out that sentence was "too much of a comment on the evidence." It just seemed to me to be so close to the evidence that it would sound to the jury like I was commenting on the evidence. I'm interested in your thoughts on that. And I am sorry but I am forgetting your name.

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MS. LOURIE: Robin Lourie. Ms. Lourie.

THE COURT: Lourie. Okay. Ms. Lourie, go ahead.

MS. LOURIE: Well, I don't see that it's really a comment on the evidence to explain to them that there's a duty that exists to warn of the extent of the severity of the injury that could potentially occur. I mean, that's a part of the warning that should be given by a manufacturer of any product, especially a medical device.

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THE COURT: Okay.

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Defendants?

MR. NORTH: Your Honor, we do believe that's a comment on the evidence. Georgia law and the pattern charge is that the warning must be adequate. I think it's certainly up to them to argue that to adequately apprize a doctor, they need -- the warning should talk about both the extent and the severity. But, again, I think that's more appropriate for arguments and, in a charge like this, would be commenting on the evidence and it's not part of the pattern charge.

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THE COURT: Let me ask whether defendants are going

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to be recommending changes on page 17 other than the issue I'm 1 addressing in the italics on the bottom. 2 3 MR. NORTH: Only with regard to our request number four, Your Honor, that's mentioned at the end. 4 5 THE COURT: Okay. 6 All right. On this issue I'm going to go with my 7 initial instinct. I think that is too much of a comment or could be perceived as a comment on the evidence by me. 8 9 sentence that is in that paragraph says: You must decide whether adequate efforts were made by C.R. Bard and BPV to 10 11 communicate all risks that were known or reasonably should have been known. I think that's broad as it should be and gives the 12 plaintiffs ample room to make the arguments and for the jury to 13 recognize that Bard had a duty to warn of risk, so I'm not 14 15 going to include that final sentence that was in request to 16 charge number four. 17 MS. LOURIE: Okay. The only other comment we have is 18 I think there's just a typographical issue on page 16 under paragraph -- not paragraph, line item C. I think that the 19 20 word -- the third "the" doesn't really belong in that sentence. THE COURT: Tell me again where we are on page 16. 21 MS. LOURIE: C, subparagraph C. 22 THE COURT: Where it says "the inadequate warning"? 23 MS. LOURIE: Yes, sir, "was the proximate cause

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of" -- we need to take the out.

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THE COURT: I see. We'll take that out. 1 04:56:01 MR. STOLLER: Actually, Your Honor, that same issue 2 3 appears in the design defect one as well under the same element, C. You'll find it there and, unfortunately, it 4 5 carries through on the reordered proposed charge we gave you. 04:56:14 6 THE COURT: Okay. So that's on page 13; right? 7 MR. STOLLER: Yes, sir. THE COURT: Okay. We'll fix that. 8 9 I'll tell you that, before we go on with plaintiffs, because it's going to help me to think about these altogether, 10 04:56:27 11 let's cover the ground with defendants that we've already covered. 12 Did you have comments, defense counsel, on the strict 13 liability design defect instruction? We've already talked 14 about moving paragraphs but did you have other comments? 15 04:56:43 16 MR. NORTH: No, Your Honor, we did not. 17 THE COURT: Okay. 18 And what then are your comments on the strict liability, failure to warn? 19 20 MR. NORTH: The comments on the strict liability, 04:56:57 failure to warn, Your Honor, are, we believe the evidence would 21 support our -- I'm sorry, I'm having trouble with all of these 22 numbers. Number four, which is the failure to read the 23 warning, we believe that that -- that the Court left open the 24 25 possibility depending on the evidence and said that the parties 04:57:25

were disputing. As we understood Dr. D'Ayala's testimony, he said that the IFU was, quote, available, unquote. But he never said he read the IFU. And we believe that is, of course, the plaintiff's burden to show not only a failure to warn but that the failure to warn caused the incident or the injury.

And I don't think it meets their burden necessarily and we should be able to argue they haven't met that burden because they -- the testimony is only that it was available to him. The other testimony was that he did not recall whether he had any discussions with Mr. Ferrara about filters and complications. So we just believe that evidence is adjusted or does warrant the charge that we recommended which is just one sentence in our proposed number four.

THE COURT: All right. I'm trying to find it. What page was it on in your submissions?

MR. NORTH: The one that is on page 108, the proposed charge --

THE COURT: That's probably why I'm not finding it.

MR. NORTH: -- of the original submission.

THE COURT: Yes. I must have put it under the negligent failure to warn. Hold on just a minute.

Mr. North, let me ask you a question on this. This instruction, it seems to me, would tell the jury that they should rule in your favor on the failure to warn claim if Dr. D'Ayala did not read the IFU even if the jury finds that

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Bard should have and did not send a dear doctor letter or advise its sales force or take some other action to notify Dr. D'Ayala. Wouldn't that be the effect of this instruction?

MR. NORTH: I think -- Your Honor, I had not thought of that in that way. I think you are correct but I think the instruction, if I could be given the opportunity, could be reworded to sort of not directing it only in that circumstance because it is an important point to emphasize or to demonstrate that there must be a causal link with the warning and I think that the jury could be instructed that that is one factor to consider in determining whether a failure to warn was the causation here or cause.

THE COURT: Well, you said there needs to be a causal link with the warning. I think there needs to be a causal link with the failure.

MR. NORTH: Right. Either way. The warning or the failure. Either an inadequacy in the warning that was given or a failure to give some additional warning.

THE COURT: And if the failure they find is that Bard failed to reach out and alert doctors to something that they knew was an increased risk, how can you say Bard's not liable if the doctor didn't hear it when Bard failed to speak it?

That's the probable I'm having.

MR. NORTH: I understand. I'm sorry I'm not being clear. I did concede that point. But I also think it's

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important that they see that if they don't read the IFU, if the 1 05:01:21 doctor didn't, that is a factor to consider in the causal link 2 3 of that aspect of the alleged failure to warn. THE COURT: So you're saying it that should be 4 5 rephrased as something they should consider? 05:01:33 6 MR. NORTH: Yes. 7 THE COURT: Not as a defense? 8 MR. NORTH: Right. 9 THE COURT: Ms. Helm wants to get your attention. 10 MR. NORTH: On page 108 --05:01:56 THE COURT: Just one second. 11 Go ahead. 12 MR. NORTH: We could it something -- and I could do 13 this overnight and have it for the Court tomorrow or something 14 as a proposal. The parenthetical to the Camden case which is 05:02:22 15 listed at 108, says: Where a plaintiff does not read an 16 17 allegedly inadequate warning, the adequacy of that warning's 18 contents cannot be a proximate cause of the plaintiff's I think that could be adapted, something like that, 19 injuries. 20 which is what we would propose and I could have that for the 05:02:41 Court to look at tomorrow morning. 21 THE COURT: Well, Ms. Lourie, I know you want to make 22 a comment. I'm not inclined to do it but I'll be happy to look 23 at language if you will want to propose it and then I'll give 24

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plaintiff a chance to comment.

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But I've expressed my concern. I just have trouble 1 thinking of how you say that to the jury without suggesting 2 3 that the doctor should have been hearing something that wasn't 4 spoken. 5 Okay. So but you want to submit it, I'll look at it and give plaintiff an opportunity to comment. 6 7 MR. NORTH: Okay. THE COURT: So that was all you had on strict 8 9 liability, failure to warn? MR. NORTH: Right. 10 11 THE COURT: Okay. Let's go back to plaintiff's 12 13 14 15 16 them out here and we did it in the verdict form as well. 17 18 19 when talking to the jury or preparing a verdict form? 20 MS. LOURIE: I don't feel like it's necessary, Your 21 22 confusing. 23 MR. NORTH: Your Honor, I don't think so, 24 particularly since Bard is -- I mean, BPV is a wholly owned 25

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counsel, then, on negligent design defect. Let me pause for a minute and ask a question of you all. When I put these together, I separated out Bard and BPV. You had not done that in your instructions. You had just called it Bard. I broke

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Do you agree we should be doing that? We have two defendants but are you of the view we don't need to do that

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Honor, because I don't think the jury is going to understand the difference in the two entities and I think it's going to be

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subsidiary of Bard and there's not going to be a situation where if you had a verdict against one but not the other it would make any difference.

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THE COURT: Well, maybe what we ought to do, then, is throughout the instructions -- say early on where I already said that there's two defendants in the case but then say they will be referred to collectively as defendants in this instruction. And then all the rest of the way through where I've broken out Bard and BPV just put in "defendants" and simplify the verdict form in the same way. Does that sound all right to both sides?

MS. LOURIE: This sounds a little petty, I think, but I would prefer to use "Bard" rather than "the defendants" if we're going to keep using other people's names like Ms. Booker and Dr. Amer and Dr. Kang, because then it might not be clear to the jury who we're talking about.

THE COURT: Well, I could say "collectively referred to as Bard" and then just use "Bard" through the rest. Is that all right?

MR. NORTH: That's fine Your Honor.

THE COURT: Okay. Now, negligence.

MS. LOURIE: Yes, Your Honor, we do not have any problem with the negligence design defect charge.

THE COURT: Okay. How about from the defendants' point of view? This is page 18 of the proposed instructions.

MR. NORTH: No, nothing, Your Honor. 1 05:05:56 THE COURT: Okay. How about negligent failure to 2 3 warn from the plaintiff's side? MS. LOURIE: No, sir, no objection. 4 5 THE COURT: And from the defendant? 05:06:10 MR. NORTH: Nothing, Your Honor, other than to note 6 the typo in the title Failure to Ward. 7 THE COURT: Where is that? 8 9 MR. NORTH: Where it says stipulated request to charge number three. You may be taking that out. 10 05:06:23 THE COURT: Oh, yeah. By the way, I'm going to take 11 out all of these titles. The version the jury gets will be 12 Instruction 1, Instruction 2, Instruction 3. I just left this 13 in so we could track what we were talking about but good 14 proofreading. 05:06:37 15 16 All right. Let's just keep working our way through them. So plaintiff, comparative fault. 17 18 MS. LOURIE: Yes, sir. On number three of page 20 we just have the same problem with the word "the." 19 20 THE COURT: Okay. Good catch. 05:06:53 MS. LOURIE: And then on the second page, page 21, if 21 you'll look at paragraph D, this language from a Georgia 22 pattern charge and it's -- the first sentence of the charge is 23 improper. It's not tracking the Georgia charge and the problem 24 25 with it is that it's phrased in terms of alleged negligence was 05:07:24 United States District Court

1	the proximate cause and requiring expert testimony for that.	05:07:30
2	But, in fact, what the charge is supposed to require is a	
3	showing of that you have expert testimony as to the	
4	negligence and the proximate cause or that negligence is the	
5	proximate cause. So there's two elements that require expert	05:07:49
6	testimony.	
7	And the way that this is worded makes it sound like	
8	there's only a requirement to show proximate cause by expert	
9	testimony.	
10	THE COURT: So how would you reword it?	05:08:03
11	MS. LOURIE: And I think, if I'm not mistaken, that	
12	defense agree to this stipulated charge.	
13	MR. NORTH: No. That's a problem we need to discuss.	
14	MS. LOURIE: Okay. In order for Bard to show that	
15	THE COURT: What page are you reading from?	05:08:23
16	MS. LOURIE: This is stipulated request to charge	
17	number one.	
18	THE COURT: Okay. Give me just a second to find	
19	that.	
20	MR. NORTH: Number what?	05:08:32
21	MS. LOURIE: One.	
22	THE COURT: Okay. I've got it.	
23	MS. LOURIE: In order for Bard to show that Dr. Amer,	
24	a non-party, was negligent and that his negligence was one of	
25	the proximate causes of Ms. Booker's injury, Bard must present	05:08:53
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1	expert testimony.	05:08:57
2	THE COURT: Okay. I see the distinction.	
3	Defendants?	
4	MR. NORTH: I'm sorry, Your Honor. I am totally	
5	lost.	05:09:06
6	THE COURT: Page 42 of the submission, first sentence	
7	compared to the first sentence in paragraph D.	
8	MR. NORTH: Okay. That part. Yes. No problem with	
9	that.	
10	THE COURT: Okay. So you are all right with their	05:09:18
11	proposed change?	
12	MR. NORTH: Right.	
13	THE COURT: Okay. So everybody look at page 21.	
14	What we will say in paragraph D is: In order to show that	
15	Dr. Amer or Amer was negligent, comma, and that his negligence	05:09:34
16	was the proximate cause of Ms. Booker's injury, comma, Bard	
17	must present expert testimony.	
18	Does that work?	
19	MS. LOURIE: Yes, sir.	
20	MR. NORTH: Yes. I'm sorry, Your Honor.	05:10:11
21	THE COURT: Okay. All right.	
22	Ms. Lourie, anything else on comparative fault?	
23	MS. LOURIE: No, sir.	
24	MR. NORTH: Here is a source of confusion here, Your	
25	Honor. At the top of that charge, the Court correctly notes	05:10:25
	United States District Court	

that it includes stipulated request to charge number six. 1 stipulated request to charge number six was part of the 2 3 plaintiff's charges and was not so stipulated. I don't know how that word got there and we missed it because at the very 4 5 end of it on number six, which page six in the original 6 submission, we have our objection to that portion of the 7 charge. So it was not stipulated and I apologize we did not 8 9 catch that they had typed "stipulated" there because we do have our objection. 10 THE COURT: I read your objection. 11 MR. NORTH: What? 12 THE COURT: I read your objection and then I tried to 13 do the modifying you said hadn't happened. Maybe I messed up 14 But show me in the proposed instruction what you're 15 16 concerned about. 17 MR. NORTH: Your Honor, I apologize, I did not catch 18 that the change had been made, the part I was concerned about. I see what you've done. It's fine now. 19 THE COURT: 20 Okay. All right. How about intervening cause? Plaintiff? 21 22 jury in several places that Dr. Kang's action can be an 23 24 25 Respectfully, that's not the law in the state of Georgia.

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MS. LOURIE: Yes, sir. This charge instructs the

intervening cause of all or part of Ms. Booker's injury.

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think what has happened is that the principles of apportionment and intervening cause have been intertwined.

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THE COURT: Well, can I interrupt you so that you can address my specific thinking?

MS. LOURIE: Yes, sir.

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"all or part" intentionally to prompt just this discussion. We looked and we could not find any case in Georgia or federal court applying Georgia law that talked about part or disapproved of part and we actually kicked around hypotheticals about where you can -- well, this case is a good one. Clearly, even if Dr. Kang were the intervening cause of everything that happened after his attempt to intervene, there would still be some harm to Ms. Booker before he intervened presumably in the form of pain and discomfort and things like that.

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So I know that every case that's decided that talks about an complete intervening cause; but I couldn't think of a

reason, based on the cases we read, that the doctrine wouldn't apply in a fact situation where there's some injury that occurs

before the intervening cause rises.

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So that was the thinking. And I'm happy to hear your thoughts on what's wrong with that.

MS. LOURIE: Well, what I think that this charge ends up doing is apportioning and Dr. Kang has not been listed as a non-party at fault for purposes of apportionment in this case.

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And intervening cause is something that only deals with proximate cause. It breaks the chain of causation. It's an all-or-nothing proposition. Either Dr. Kang's action broke the chain and Bard is not responsible at all for any of the resulting injury or it didn't break the chain.

cases have dealt with it.

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And I think that, you know, the Court laying out the three prongs that are set forth in <code>Zaldivar</code>, the Supreme Court case of Georgia, I think that's why the standard is so stringent. You have to meet all three prongs to show an intervening cause, an intervening act breaks the chain. And I just don't feel like this is proper, a proper statement of Georgia law.

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THE COURT: Well, you are right that the effect of this would be the same as if they apportion fault. We talked about that as well. And, in fact, as you saw in the -- I guess it was in a motion in limine, we wrestled with the question whether intervening cause is a separate doctrine under Georgia law from the comparative fault statute and we concluded it was because of the way the statute was that written and the way the

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The specific hypothetical we came up with was somebody is crossing the street and the defendant hits him, injures him. They get knocked to the ground. A Good Samaritan then drags them off of the road and lays him down on an electrical wire that severely burns their back. Now, there's

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an intervening cause there. Would you be able to argue under Georgia law that even though any injury that could occur to a person, once you've knocked them to the ground and they can't move, would be proximate cause by the accident, in this case the Good Samaritan was an intervenor who would break the chain by dragging the person into a dangerous place?

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Anyway, there were others we kicked around, too. we recognize there's no difference in the outcome than if that individual gets named as a non-party at fault, the Good Samaritan, and the jury apportions the burn damages to that But we couldn't see anything in the intervening cause case law that would disprove the notion that there's a break in the proximate cause by the Good Samaritan.

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So that's our thinking.

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MS. LOURIE: I understand the concern. confusing interaction between the two items. But here's one difference: If you allow the jury to apportion, which is basically what the verdict form is doing now, as to Dr. Kang, and you tell the jury that they don't even have to show wrongful acts or negligence, then they are permitted to basically put an apportionment argument on Dr. Kang without proving negligence or without giving us notice that they are going to try to do that. And we haven't presented any evidence

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to --

THE COURT: Well, you are absolutely right about

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But I assume you agree that under Georgia law, the jury 1 that. could apportion 100 percent of the fault to Dr. Kang under any 2 3 intervening cause law without finding him negligent, because Georgia law says you don't have to. 4 5 MS. LOURIE: No. They can't apportion fault. can break the chain on causation. 6 7 THE COURT: But that's the same effect as apportioning 100 percent of the fault to him; right? 8 9 MS. LOURIE: Not really, Your Honor, because we haven't been given notice that he's a non-party at fault. 10 11 they wanted to do that, they should have listed him as a non-party at fault back at that time. 12 THE COURT: You seem to be arquing that a party can't 13 assert intervening causes as a defense unless they have named 14 that individual as a non-party at fault. 15 16 MS. LOURIE: No, sir. I'm not asserting that at all. 17 18 19 20 21 person under Georgia law. 22 23 24 25

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I'm asserting that there are two different principles of law.

THE COURT: I agree they are. But isn't the effect -- if the jury can determine that somebody who is not in the non-party at fault notice is an intervening cause, the jury can effectively apportion 100 percent of the liability to that

MS. LOURIE: I think the problem is the use of the word "apportion." They can break the chain, the causal chain, which is an element of proving the case. And once that chain

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is broken, it let's Bard off the hook. That's the difference.

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THE COURT: Well, let me try one more just to make sure I'm understanding. What is the difference between a jury saying the causal chain is broken as to this intervening cause, Bard is not liable, versus looking at the two and saying the doctor is 100 percent liable and a jury looking at the same case and saying Dr. Kang broke the causal chain after 50 percent of the harm had been incurred, which would be the same as apportioning him 50 percent? I don't see a difference between those two actions. Granted they come about from these two different doctrines but they are both the application of the different doctrine to the same case.

MS. LOURIE: I agree with you that the bottom-line result might be the same, that the plaintiff might not recover, but the law, as set forth in the state of Georgia, is that you want to apportion fault, you go by the statutory requirements and they have not done that with Dr. Kang.

And can I talk about the *Coleman* case that you cited?

THE COURT: Sure. Yes.

MS. LOURIE: Okay. So the *Coleman* case involved doctor number one that commits malpractice. He -- because of what he does, injects the plaintiff with a hormone, she doesn't know she's pregnant, so she finds out that she is pregnant. She has to have -- she has to terminate the pregnancy. So she goes for termination of the pregnancy. The termination was not

done properly. She develops an infection in her pelvis and she then -- the doctor number two that did not perform the termination correctly, he didn't tell the plaintiff. He knew that she was still pregnant but he didn't tell her.

So after she developed the infection, she goes back to the doctor and has a termination of the pregnancy by doctor number three. So we have three doctors involved now.

As a result of the second procedure and the infection, she developed clotting. The clot broke off in the third operation causing her to have a stroke and causing her severe injury.

At trial she sued doctor number one and doctor number two and got a verdict against both of them. The judge entered a JNOV for doctor number one because he found that the actions of doctor number one were too remote and that doctor number two's actions were what caused all the problems, okay?

On appeal the Court said that the Court of Appeals said, no, doctor number one started a chain of events. He committed malpractice. Even though doctor number two comes in and commits a completely different and distinct act of malpractice, doctor number one is liable for all damages resulting from his original starting the chain of events.

The Court held the defendant may be liable not only for damages resulting directly from his negligent act but also for all damage resulting from the improper or unskillful

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treatment of the injuries by the physician.

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And they found that doctor number one was responsible for all of the injuries.

So in your scenario, I guess we could argue that doctor number one forcing her to have to endure a termination of her pregnancy, she was injured by that and she had a distinct injury under your scenario where she had to undergo the procedure again, wasn't told that she -- sorry. I got mixed up. Okay. She would be injured by doctor number one for having to undergo a termination. She was injured by doctor number two by developing the infection and him not telling her that she was still pregnant. So the Court held number one responsible for the whole thing.

THE COURT: Did the Court address intervening cause?

MS. LOURIE: Yes, sir.

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THE COURT: And what did it say on this issue we're wrestling with?

I read *Coleman* and I'll be happy to go read it again.

But what I don't think *Coleman* said is that you can't use intervening cause for doctor number two.

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MS. LOURIE: No. You can use intervening cause, absolutely.

THE COURT: Well, you can't use intervening cause to just break the chain for the harm caused after doctor number two. I don't think *Coleman* said that. In other words, I don't

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remember *Coleman* in any detail. But when we looked at that and other cases, I couldn't find any Georgia law -- we might have missed it -- that said intervening cause has to be an all-or-nothing proposition. It can never be for part of the injury. That's what we couldn't find. And logically, it seems to me, it could. Granted that gets you to the same place as the statute, but I already found that these are sort of independent doctrines under Georgia law.

But I'll be happy to go read Coleman again.

MS. LOURIE: Well, then in essence you're allowing them to apportion fault to --

THE COURT: I completely agree and the reason that happens is because when the Georgia legislature passed the comparative fault statute, it wrote it narrowly. And it didn't abrogate intervening cause which was a common law doctrine and which remains in existence under Georgia law. So you've got two currently viable doctrines in Georgia, comparative fault and intervening cause, and the legislature didn't eliminate the second. So it seems to me that I've got to apply them both.

MS. LOURIE: But, Your Honor, the converse is also true. If you haven't found a case that says you can do it this way, you -- you haven't found a case that supports the way you're doing it I don't think. Isn't that what you said?

THE COURT: You're right, I haven't, but what I have found is that intervening cause is alive and well in Georgia.

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And it seems to me there can be cases where the intervening 1 05:25:32 cause intervenes after some harm has occurred and it wouldn't 2 3 make sense to say that doctrine doesn't apply in those cases just because the intervening cause came after some harm 4 5 occurred. 05:25:45 MR. STOLLER: Your Honor, in those occasions, isn't 6 7 it cutting off the harm? I'll give you an example: If we're in a car accident and I break your hand as a result of that and 8 9 you're in the healing process, in order to stop my liability for it, there has to be an event that cuts off all of my 10 05:26:09 causation to that arm, something that comes in and aggravates 11 it, is an aggravation injury. I still have responsibility 12 It has to be so severe as to cut it off such as you're 13 there. out in the yard and your neighbor is whacking their hedges with 14 the hedge whacker and they cut your hand off. 05:26:32 15 16 THE COURT: Okay. Let's say that happens. Could that be an intervening cause? 17 18 MR. STOLLER: I think you could argue it's an intervening cause and it's a new injury. But I'm still 19 20 responsible --05:26:40 THE COURT: But -- but at that point, can't I sue for 21 all the pain I suffered before my hand got caught off? 22 MR. STOLLER: 23 Yes. THE COURT: That's what I'm saying. 24 25 MR. STOLLER: But there's no apportionment there. 05:26:50 United States District Court

1 There's no apportionment. THE COURT: But the only thing I can recover from you 2 is the pain I suffered up until the time my neighbor cut my 3 hand off. I can't sue you for that because you didn't cause 4 5 that. 6 MR. STOLLER: I think we're in agreement with that 7 but it's a different injury at that point. See, the problem is the words -- there are two problems. One is -- and this is not 8 9 something we've talked about yet but which is that we think there needs to be some expert testimony established that 10 proximate causation here, particularly when you're talking 11 about medical issue. But the second -- the second point, which 12 is the debate we're engaged in right here, is, those are two 13 distinct injuries. That's the proximate cause here that we're 14 talking about. It is not a part of the injury. You now have a 15 16 new injury that cuts it off entirely. 17 THE COURT: So what if the jury in this case says we think the tear in the tricuspid valve is a new injury? 18 MR. STOLLER: Then they can't award us for damages 19 20 for this injury.

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THE COURT: That's exactly what I'm saying.

MR. STOLLER: But that is a distinct injury. It's not a part of.

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THE COURT: It is because of an intervening cause.

MR. STOLLER: But I'm not disagreeing with you on

an expert.

that. My point is that the language is -- when you talk about "a part of" requires a portion. They then need to stop and say that Bard is responsible up to this point for the injury and that is it. They are not supposed to calculate damages beyond that and then start parsing it out.

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THE COURT: We can work on the wording -- we can work on the wording, but I think you're agreeing with my notion that there can be an intervening cause after the initial injury and the original defendant isn't responsible for the damages caused by that intervening cause.

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Mr. O'Connor, I don't know if we'll triple team this but the other concern I have is that -- hold on, we're at 5:28.

Do this is in about 60 seconds just because --

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MR. O'CONNOR: The only testimony, the only evidence they heard and they heard from a medical doctor. They have nobody to talk about that. This is an issue that a trier of fact cannot decide without expert testimony. The only evidence that is before this jury right now came from Dr. Harvey and Dr. Kang that what happened in that procedure was an unavoidable consequence which never cuts off --

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THE COURT: We haven't heard all the evidence yet.

MR. O'CONNOR: Well, I don't think they have listed

THE COURT: Well, you can make that argument. If you

don't think evidence supports a separation, that's a separate

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basis for taking that out, but I have got to hear their evidence before I can rule on that point.

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My concern is we're at 5:30. Elaine has been going all afternoon. We've got some ground to cover. I understand the plaintiff's position on this. I want to think about it more and read *Coleman*. I know what the defendants are going to say, which is I'm thinking brilliantly. But this is a tough issue that we've wrestled with before and I want to spend more time on it. But let's pause for a minute and see where we are on the overall instructions because we can't go for another

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11 half-hour.

MR. STOLLER: Your Honor, we've given to you and the other side a redraft of this instruction as well.

THE COURT: That makes it all or nothing I assume. I haven't read it.

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MR. STOLLER: It takes out "the part." As we said, "the part" is an issue.

THE COURT: Right.

Ms. Lourie, did you have other different issues you wanted to raise on intervening cause? I assume I can get everything from your proposed instruction.

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MS. LOURIE: We do. We took care of them in our proposed instruction. It's all interrelated. We didn't think that the -- one of the paragraphs was worded such that the jury could understand it.

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THE COURT: Well, let's do this is on this issue. We clearly have got to revisit this again. What I will do in the meantime is read *Coleman*. I'll look at your proposal. I'll give you my thoughts after that, either in the form of a revised instruction, and we'll find a time next week to talk about it before we charge the jury.

Traci, would you look, by the way, and see Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday if we've got 4:30 hearings every day.

So we'll come back to it after I've had a chance to read *Coleman* and look at your proposal.

MR. NORTH: Your Honor, I'm very sorry to do this because I know we're in a hurry but going back just one to comparative fault of Dr. Amer, there was one objection that I had that wasn't addressed and I think it's because they submitted two different charges.

THE COURT: Just tell me what it is.

MR. NORTH: It's in D, where it says: In order to show that Dr. Amer's alleged negligence was the proximate cause. I believe that should be "one of the proximate causes. That's how their original stipulated thing read. It should be "one of the proximate causes."

MR. STOLLER: I'm sorry. I was trying to understand.

THE COURT: The first sentence in D. It seems to me

that's right. If you've got comparative fault, both people are proximate causes.

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1	MR. STOLLER: I'm sorry, Your Honor.	05:31:53
2	THE COURT: We could say "a proximate cause" or "one	
3	of the proximate causes" but I believe that's clearly right on	
4	the law.	
5	Do you disagree with that?	05:32:00
6	MS. LOURIE: No, sir.	
7	MR. STOLLER: I think the language from the	
8	instruction, the pattern instruction, is "a proximate cause."	
9	Is that right?	
10	THE COURT: All right. We'll look at that.	05:32:10
11	Okay. So let's give me a sense for what else	
12	you've got issues on that we need to talk about so we can	
13	figure out when we're going to do this. I mean, for example,	
14	are you going to have issues on assumption of the risk on	
15	damages?	05:32:30
16	MS. LOURIE: We have an issue with one line that was	
17	left out of assumption of the risk. The first damages charge	
18	we're fine with. The punitive damages phase one charge, we	
19	have one sentence that was taken out of the pattern charge.	
20	THE COURT: Okay. Tell me what line was taken out of	05:32:50
21	assumption of the risk that you're concerned about.	
22	MS. LOURIE: If you look in the first paragraph at	
23	the end where it says product, comma, the third sentence down.	
24	THE COURT: Right.	
25	MR. STOLLER: Do you want me to read it? Your Honor,	05:33:08
	United States District Court	

the pattern instruction after the word "product" and comma in	05:33:14
line three says: Taking a risk which, in and of itself,	
amounts to a failure to exercise ordinary care for her safety.	
THE COURT: Okay. What we're going to do is look at	
that on the pattern instruction and I'll give reaction and give	05:33:44
defendant an opportunity to comment after we've looked at that.	
So we will look at the pattern instruction additionally.	
I'm afraid we're just going to have to flag issues	
for me to look at because we're so short on time.	
Was there on assumption of risk that the defendants	05:34:11
wanted me to look at?	
MR. NORTH: Anything on our list, Your Honor I'm	
sorry. No.	
THE COURT: Okay.	
Ms. Lourie? Where were you on damages?	05:34:21
MS. LOURIE: We're fine with the first damages on 24	
and 25.	
THE COURT: How about defendants, 24 and 25?	
MR. NORTH: On 25 we just had a comment about the	
language, the last paragraph, whatever condition they find her	05:34:33
language, we don't think that's adjusted to the evidence here.	
There's no real issue about that.	
THE COURT: Are you saying that paragraph should come	
out?	
MR. NORTH: Right, because I don't think we're making	05:34:58
United States District Court	
	line three says: Taking a risk which, in and of itself, amounts to a failure to exercise ordinary care for her safety. THE COURT: Okay. What we're going to do is look at that on the pattern instruction and I'll give reaction and give defendant an opportunity to comment after we've looked at that. So we will look at the pattern instruction additionally. I'm afraid we're just going to have to flag issues for me to look at because we're so short on time. Was there on assumption of risk that the defendants wanted me to look at? MR. NORTH: Anything on our list, Your Honor I'm sorry. No. THE COURT: Okay. Ms. Lourie? Where were you on damages? MS. LOURIE: We're fine with the first damages on 24 and 25. THE COURT: How about defendants, 24 and 25? MR. NORTH: On 25 we just had a comment about the language, the last paragraph, whatever condition they find her language, we don't think that's adjusted to the evidence here. There's no real issue about that. THE COURT: Are you saying that paragraph should come out? MR. NORTH: Right, because I don't think we're making

any argument that there's something about her preexisting injuries that should affect the amount of damages she can recover here.

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THE COURT: Well, are you saying that there was nothing about her preexisting condition that exacerbated the harm caused by the filter. Is that your concern? I mean, she had lots of preexisting conditions.

MR. NORTH: But the injury that she's suing us for, the migration of the strut to her heart, I don't see how her preexisting -- I mean, the preexisting conditions clearly necessitated the implant of the filter but not particular injuries.

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THE COURT: Okay. Let me get plaintiff's comment.

MS. LOURIE: Well, they spent a lot of time today going into her preexisting conditions and if they are not going to get up there and argue that her chest pain or back pain or any of that preexisted -- she's got pericarditis and chest pain. If they are not going to try to say that she had chest pain before.

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THE COURT: Seems this paragraph is here because of in law school what we called the eggshell plaintiff. If somebody is particularly susceptible to harm because of a preexisting condition, the defendant still is responsible for that harm even if it was due to their susceptibility.

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So I will think about this issue in light of the

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evidence that has come in. I understand both parties' 1 05:36:26 2 position. 3 All right. Ms. Lourie? MS. LOURIE: Punitive damages, Phase I, page 26. 4 5 third paragraph down, that's from a pattern charge and at the 05:36:39 end of that paragraph, the pattern charge says: Proof by clear 6 7 and convincing evidence requires a level of proof greater than a preponderance of the evidence but less than beyond a 8 9 reasonable doubt. THE COURT: And I took that out because the jury will 10 11 have heard nothing about beyond a reasonable doubt. MS. LOURIE: Well, we all watch television and they 12 13 hear it all the time. We don't want them to think that that means beyond a reasonable doubt and that is a part of the jury 14 15 pattern charge from Georgia. 05:37:16 16 THE COURT: Okay. Is that the primary concern, was 17 dropping that? MS. LOURIE: Yes, sir. 18 THE COURT: 19 Okay. Defendant. 20 05:37:23 MR. NORTH: Nothing on that particular charge, Your 21 22 Honor. I do on the next page. THE COURT: Okay. Before we go there, I will look at 23 that issue. 24 25 Did you have more on punitive damages? 05:37:34 United States District Court

MS. LOURIE: Not that charge. 1 05:37:38 2 THE COURT: Okay. Defendant, did you on punitives? 3 MR. NORTH: On page 27, Your Honor, we do believe the 4 5 evidence will support instruction number ten at the end of the 05:37:45 trial so we are going to be pressing for that. 6 7 THE COURT: Okay. I will keep that in mind as something we'll need to decide when the evidence is in. 8 9 MS. LOURIE: I'm sorry. I didn't know you had moved on to that charge. I do have one comment about punitive 10 05:38:01 11 damages phase two, that charge. The Court has included the factors to consider and one of those words in the factors is 12 13 "reprehensibility" and we would ask the Court to give the Georgia pattern charge that defines reprehensibility. It's 14 15 charge 66.760. Otherwise, the jury will not know how to gauge 05:38:23 16 that word and what reprehensibility means or what factors can 17 be considered. 18 THE COURT: Was that proposed? MS. LOURIE: Yes, sir. It's plaintiff's request to 19 20 charge number 17. 05:38:41 THE COURT: Okay. Hold on just a sec. 21 I'll tell you why I took that out. The reason I 22 didn't include that was, seemed to me those three factors were 23 duplicative of what we've already listed on page 27, not in the 24 25 same words but it covered essentially much of the same ground 05:39:19 United States District Court

and I thought it might be confusing to the jury if we're doing 1 05:39:22 something that's overlapping. 2 MS. LOURIE: Well, the one factor that is not stated 3 earlier, and I think it's important here, is that the jury can 4 5 give consideration to the harm being caused was physical as 05:39:42 6 opposed to economic. I think that's a huge factor in this 7 case. The second one, actually the conduct, showed a 8 9 difference to or reckless disregard of the health or safety of 10 others. 05:40:00 11 THE COURT: Okay. I understand that point. Do defendants have a comment on that? 12 MR. NORTH: Nothing else on that one, Your Honor. 13 THE COURT: Okay. All right. 14 Then we get into the general duty things. Are 15 05:40:23 there other instruction issues that either side wants me to 16 17 think about? 18 MS. LOURIE: Your Honor, we would like to reiterate 19 that we do want limiting instruction on FDA and we request that 20 the Court give the limiting instruction on mitigation of 05:40:51 damages that we discussed. 21 THE COURT: You need to propose something if you 22 would, please. I'll be happy to look at language but I would 23 24 like you to propose it. 25 I will -- I think the FDA instruction decision 05:41:03 United States District Court

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is going to need to wait until the end of the case when I've heard the evidence.

Are there other instruction matters?

MR. NORTH: Depending on how the FDA evidence goes, Your Honor, we might want to try our hand at doing an alternative charge on the absence of regulatory action that is less a comment on the evidence as concerned the Court with the original submissions.

THE COURT: Okay. I'll be happy to consider that.

Before we break in the last minute here, were there any major concerns about the verdict form, the way we argued it? Obviously, we're going to simplify it by referring to one defendant rather than two. You'll see it was more detailed than plaintiff, less detailed than defendants. I don't believe in asking a series of interrogatories that lead the jury through their thinking. I don't think that's necessary if they are carefully instructed.

So that's why I didn't go with the defendants, but I think we need the information this calls out which is why I didn't go with the plaintiff's verdict form.

MS. LOURIE: I mean, I'm -- not to bring up the whole thing again because I know we're going to revisit but the intervening cause section.

> THE COURT: Right. I agree we'll need to revisit it. MS. LOURIE: Right. And then the only other thing,

> > United States District Court

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1	we had a concern about the apportionment of fault, just the way	05:42:24
2	number one is worded does not incorporate a finding of fault as	
3	to Dr. Amer. It says "caused or contributed to" but we feel	
4	like it should be worded stronger than that to incorporate the	
5	concept of fault.	05:42:47
6	THE COURT: Okay. I'll think about that.	
7	MR. NORTH: Your Honor, the only thing we thought is	
8	on the punitive damages question, number E, that it should	
9	include the clear and convincing evidence phrase. We think	
10	that's a vital protection under Georgia law and should be	05:43:00
11	included there to make certain that the jury realizes it's a	
12	different burden.	
13	MS. LOURIE: Well, if we're going to do that, then we	
14	have to add the burden in the apportionment of fault. We have	
15	to I mean	05:43:14
16	THE COURT: Yeah. I mean, if we're going to do that,	
17	we should add preponderance throughout and clear and convincing	
18	there.	
19	I assume you agree with that, Mr. North?	
20	MR. NORTH: Yes.	05:43:27
21	THE COURT: Okay. We will take a look at that.	
22	Okay. Traci, what's it like in the afternoons?	
23	COURTROOM DEPUTY: We have 4:30s every day except	
24	Thursday.	
25	THE COURT: Okay. I've got hearings every afternoon	05:43:38
	United States District Court	
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next week starting at 4:30 and I have one tomorrow, too, so we 1 can't. But what I will do is talk to Nancy in the morning and 2 I'm going to move one of those hearings on probably Tuesday so 3 that we clear out time to come back to this jury instruction 4 5 issue. 6 And before then I will get your advice in light of 7 the stuff we talked about. 8 All right. Anything else before we break? 9 MR. NORTH: Nothing, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: Okay. We all owe Elaine and Traci a 11 bouquet, so keep that in mind. (Whereupon, these proceedings recessed at 5:44 p.m.) 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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	Case 2:15-md-02641-DGC Document 10531 Filed 03/26/18 Page 113 of 113 1322	
1	CERTIFICATE	05:44:28
3	I, ELAINE M. CROPPER, do hereby certify that I am	
4	duly appointed and qualified to act as Official Court Reporter	
5	for the United States District Court for the District of	05:44:28
6	Arizona.	
7		
8	I FURTHER CERTIFY that the foregoing pages constitute	
9	a full, true, and accurate transcript of all of that portion of	
10	the proceedings contained herein, had in the above-entitled	05:44:28
11	cause on the date specified therein, and that said transcript	
12	was prepared under my direction and control, and to the best of	
13	my ability.	
14		
15	DATED at Phoenix, Arizona, this 23rd day of March,	05:44:28
16	2018.	
17		
18		
19		
20	s/Elaine M. Cropper	05:44:28
21	Elaine M. Cropper, RDR, CRR, CCP	
	Etathe M. Cropper, RDR, CRR, CCP	

United States District Court

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